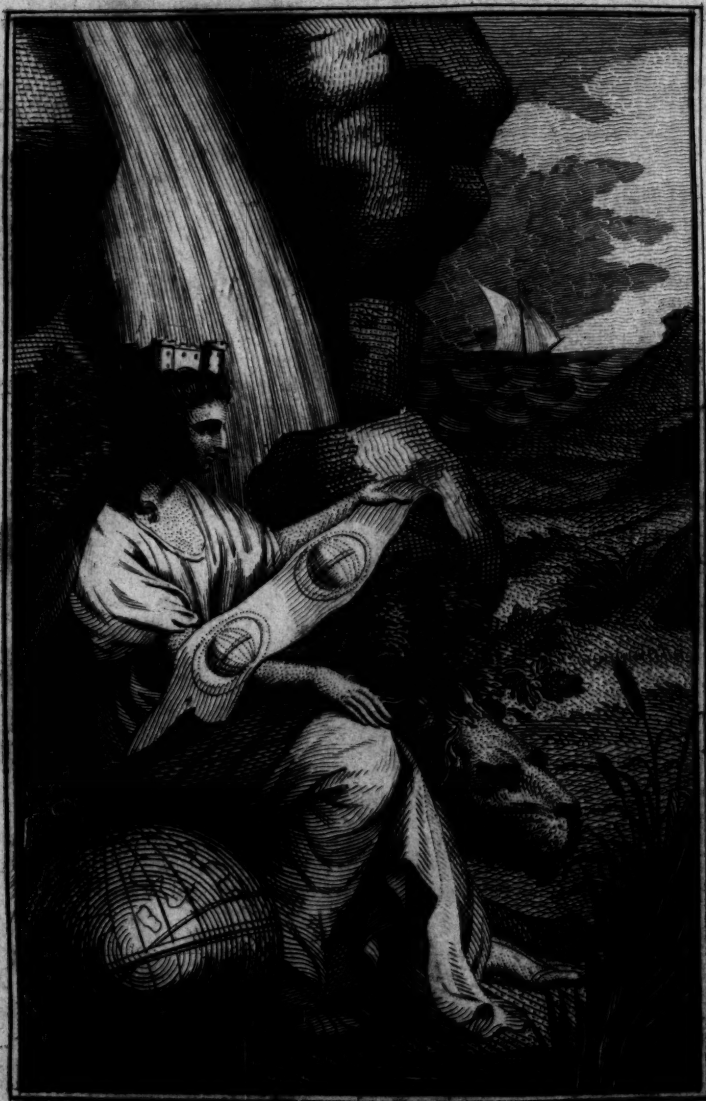
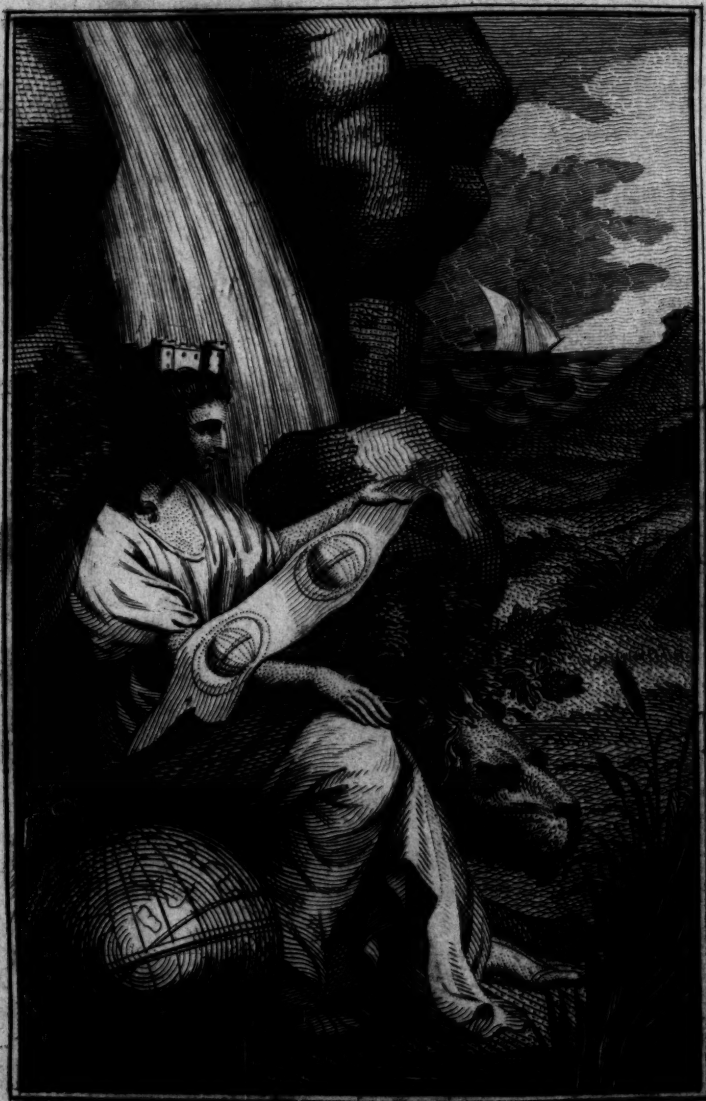




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THE WHOLE FORMING A
MORAL and COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM
OF
HISTORICAL INFORMATION,
FOR THE
Amusement and Instruction of the young Nobility
of both Sexes.

BATH: PRINTED BY S. HAZARD;
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LONDON. — 1790.

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G E O G R A P H Y.

A NEW
MORAL SYSTEM
OF
GEOGRAPHY,

CONTAINING

An Account of the DIFFERENT NATIONS

ANCIENT and MODERN:

Their Situation and Climate—their Rise and Fall—
their Customs and Manners;

INCLUDING,

A DESCRIPTION OF EACH COUNTRY,

And their respective Productions,

By which Commerce has been established, and Society
cemented for the good of Mankind.

ADORNED WITH THE DRESSES OF EACH COUNTRY.

*All hail, GEOGRAPHY, by whose kind aid!
Th' Historic Page at once is perfect made.*

BARLOW.

BATH: PRINTED BY S. HAZARD;
FOR G. RILEY, STATIONER, LUDGATE-STREET,
LONDON.—1790.

®

A D D R E S S
To the P U B L I C.

THE Principle on which the Six Volumes, here announced to the Public, were originally projected, and the plan on which they are executed, are briefly as follow :

H E A T H E N M Y T H O L O G Y .

THE first Volume, containing the History of the Heathen Gods and Goddeffes, Demi-gods, and other Fabulous Deities of the Ancients, affords a moral and comprehensive detail of the different imaginary attributes,

and idolatrous ceremonies of the Pagan world, designed to illustrate the HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY, and facilitate the study of HISTORY, POETRY, PAINTING, STATUARY, &c. Wherein we have likewise endeavoured to shew that the mythology of the heathens was founded on scripture.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT & UNIVERSAL HISTORY, sacred and profane, form the second Volume—in which every thing memorable is exemplified, in the conduct and character of the most distinguished kings, queens, warriors, and philosophers, of former times.

HISTORY OF THE ROMANS.

THE ROMAN HISTORY, illustrating the unparalleled and glorious periods of the Roman republic, comprises the third Volume:—The history of which cannot be

too much attended to, nor too early inculcated into the minds of youth, especially those of an high rank.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH HISTORY, biographical and chronological, in which is comprised every important event in the History of England, from the earliest accounts, forms the fourth Volume; the utility of which, to enforce here would be unnecessary.

GEOGRAPHY.

THE fifth Volume contains an account of the different nations, ancient and modern, so far as relate to their situation and climate, their rise and fall, their customs and manners; including a description of each country on the respective productions of which commerce has been established, and society cemented, for the good of mankind.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

NATURAL HISTORY, composes the concluding Volume, treating of Quadrupeds, Reptiles, Birds, Insects, Trees, and Flowers. This engaging subject, much as it is neglected, is of all others, however, the most necessary to finish a polite education, imperceptibly, as it softens and humanizes the mind, while, by leading us to this sublime truth, that nothing is created in vain, we learn, what ought to be the ultimate object of all our pursuits, a knowledge of GOD, of ourselves, and of the beings he has formed for our use, support, and protection.

SUCH are the general outlines of the present work now submitted to the candid judgment of Parents and the Guardians of Youth: a work, whose sole object is to form a happy union of instruction and amusement. In a word, to render, what has been perverted into an
 irksome

irksome burthen to the youthful mind, an agreeable and a rational pastime.

THE Proprietor presumes not to foretell the success which will attend his endeavours to promote the real interests of virtue and knowledge. He begs leave, however, to declare, that no trouble, no expence, have been spared to render the present, unimportant as it may appear from a superficial glance, a work of lasting utility to the rising generation, by

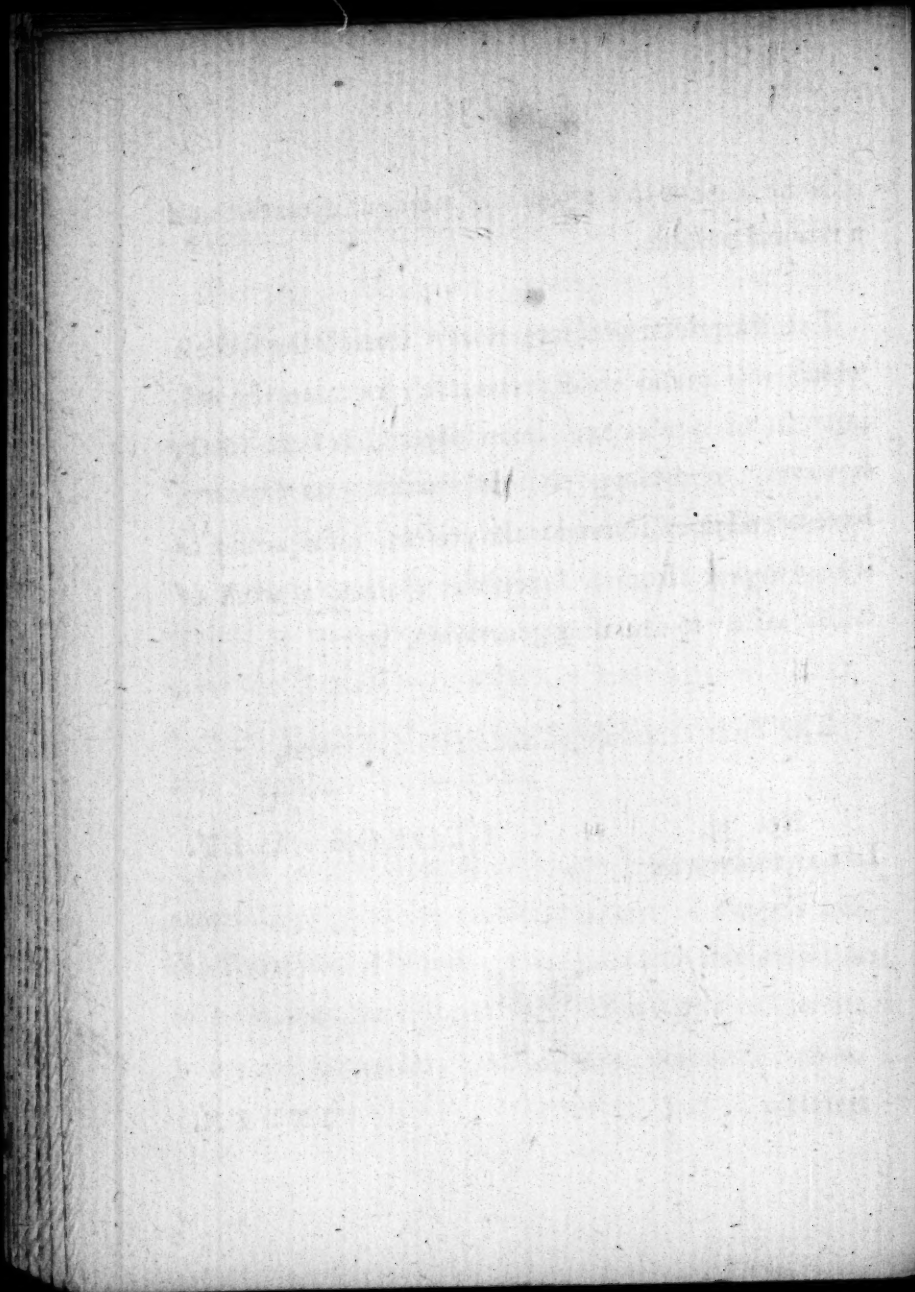
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GEORGE RILEY.



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P R E F A C E.

IN the following brief system of Geography, we have endeavoured to select the most interesting, and essential, to give the student an idea of this indispensable science in the education of the gentleman, merchant, trader and artist.

THE principal circumstances which distinguish each country respecting situation, climate, soil, produce, people, religion, and government, we have collected from the most authentic information with a precision adapted to the limits of the work, and a conciseness conformable to the general system of the whole undertaking. We have endeavoured to divest what we have communicated of all extraneous conjecture or fabulous recital.

cital, in order to render it deserving the confidence of the geographical student.

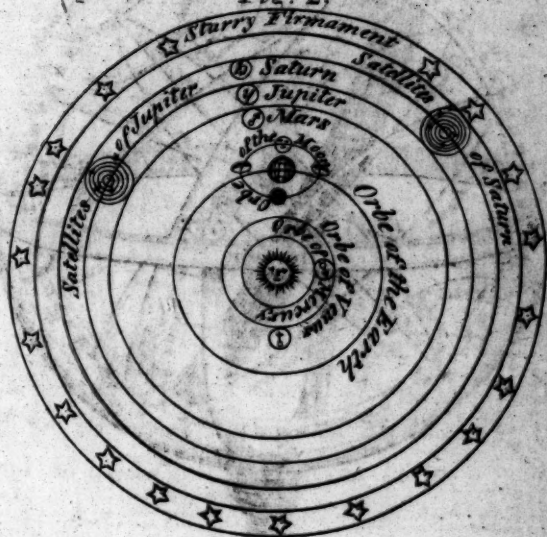
HAVING given an account of the principal empires, kingdoms, &c. in each quarter of the earth, we have added as a supplement, an historical summary in form of a dictionary, of every country yet discovered.

As an introduction to the scientific part of geography, we have given a succinct description of those particulars which facilitate the knowledge of the globes, as well as explain the terms that are perpetually occurring in a work of this nature.

To these we have added a general idea of the earth in its relation to the system of COPERNICUS. We thought each of the above parts were indispensably requisite to complete a plan that has for its object as much essential information as a work of this size could possibly contain.

INTRODUCTION

Fig. 2.



INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE EARTH. **T**HE world which we inhabit is called the Earth, and is chiefly composed of the two elements, land and water, according to their various combinations, from rocks, trees, flowers, and all that is visible on its surface, or invisible beneath. To understand the theory of its revolutions, alteration of seasons, and to calculate the distances of its different countries, geographers have adopted imaginary circles which cross each other at right angles. They are as follow :

EQUATOR. This circle divides the terrestrial globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres. This serves to calculate the longitude,

or the distance of places east or west of each other; and likewise the latitude, or the distances north or south of this circle.

PARALLELS. These are the circles which are drawn on the terrestrial globe parallel to the equator, and are equidistant. There are nine, including the equator, extending to the north, and the same number to the south. And their distance being ten degrees, or 600 geographical miles, one quarter, which is from the equator to either the north or south pole, must contain 900 degrees, or 5400 miles, which are equal to 6000 miles English. The whole earth must, therefore, be in circumference, 360 degrees, or 21600 geographical miles, which measure 24000 English miles.

MERIDIAN. This is represented by the brazen circle which intersects the equator at right angles. The first meridian serves to calculate the longitude, east or west, according to the country where it is taken. For in France, the distance of longitude is reckoned east or west of Paris. In England it is taken east or west of London.

London. This is called the first meridian, in order to distinguish it from the other meridional lines which intersect the equator, at equal distances from the first meridian.

ZODIAC. This is the circle which cuts the equator obliquely, and is adapted by geographers and astronomers to represent the path which the sun appears to make annually in the heavens. On this is painted the twelve signs corresponding with the twelve months, or 365 days, and six hours, being the time of the sun's apparent revolution, which is, in reality, that of the earth's annual journey round the sun. This evinces how liable our senses are to be deceived, when they observe objects designedly beyond their certain investigation. So great was the power of this deception over man, that the world remained in this error until it was dispelled by the penetration of COPERNICUS, who demonstrated that the earth revolved round the sun, and not the sun, as it appeared, round the earth.

POLAR CIRCLES. These are circles which are

drawn round each pole, or most northern and southern extremities of the earth, at twenty-three and half degrees distant from each of them. That round the north is called the arctic circle, and that round the south, the antarctic.

ZONES. They are five portions into which the earth is divided from north to south by geographers. They are composed of the torrid zone, which is that space of the earth lying between the two tropics; the two temperate zones which extend between each of the tropics, and each of the polar circles; and the two frigid zones, which contains the spaces between the polar circles and the poles. They derive their names from the heat, temperature, or cold, which the inhabitants endure in each of them.

LONGITUDE. This is the distance which any place or person is from the first meridian which differs, as above observed, according to the country where it is agreed to fix the point of extension or departure, east or west.

LATITUDE.

LATITUDE. This shews the distance of places north or south of the equator, and is, therefore, calculated by degrees and minutes of north and south latitude.

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE. The great use of knowing the latitude and longitude of places, or ships at sea, is to be able to ascertain the exact point where the place or ship is at the moment of enquiry; for by knowing the distance north or south of the equator, and east or west of the first meridian, you have the exact situation required.

ECLIPTIC. This circle is partly described in that of the zodiac above-mentioned. This is that which is painted on the terrestrial globe, and cuts obliquely the equinoctial or equator, at those points of the earth's orbit when it is equal day and night in every part of the globe, where the sun does not continue above the horizon more than twenty-four hours.

HORIZON. This is divided into a circle which is called the sensible horizon, from its being the apparent boundary which the earth appears to have in the heavens;

vens; and the rational horizon, is that circle, which, if drawn round the earth, would actually divide it into two equal parts or hemispheres, and were the plane extended in supposition to the heavens surrounding the earth, it would intersect them into two equal parts likewise.

TROPICS. These circles are twenty-three and half degrees north and south of the equinoctial. Where they touch the ecliptic on each side, is the point where the earth is in its orbit or path round the sun, when it is the longest day to the inhabitants of the northern and southern hemisphere. That on the north side of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and that on the south, the tropic of Capricorn. See our mythology.

ZENITH AND NADIR. The Zenith is that part of the heavens which is directly over the head of every observer, and the Nadir is that which is directly under his feet. In the terrestrial globe, they are those points which are 90 degrees north and south of the horizon.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

IN describing different countries, the geographer is obliged to adopt terms that are peculiar to the science he teaches. We shall, therefore, give our readers the following short explanation of those which are the principal.

CONTINENT. This word signifies a grand portion of the earth, which is not divided by any principal sea or ocean, as the continent of France, Germany, &c.

ISLAND. This means a piece of land or country surrounded by water, as Great-Britain.

BAY. Means a large part of the sea, which runs into the land, where it is generally sheltered from the storms to which the ocean is exposed, as the Bay of Bengal.

GULPH. This word is meant to express a larger bay, as the gulf or gulph of Mexico.

PROMONTORY.

PROMONTORY. Is a continuity of land which stretches into the sea or ocean.

CAPE. This is the extreme point of the promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope.

PENINSULA. Is a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting a narrow neck of land as all South-America would be, were it not joined to North-America, by the narrow part of land called the isthmus of Darien.

STRAITS. Is that narrow part of a sea which divides an island from the continent as the straits of Dover.

LAKE. Is a large piece of water extending some miles, without ebbing or flowing, as the lake of Winander-meer.

T H E O R Y

O F T H E

C O P E R N I C A N S Y S T E M.

IT being impossible to have an adequate idea of the earth, which is the subject of geography, without knowing the relation it possesses in the scale of the system discovered by **COPERNICUS**, we think it necessary to give a general brief idea of its theory.

BEFORE the time of **COPERNICUS** it was the received opinion, that the earth was the centre of the planets, among which the sun was supposed to revolve. This was evidently supported by the conviction of our outward senses, and not by internal reason.

COPERNICUS proved from demonstration that the earth, instead of being a table, as it was before supposed

posed to be, was a globe, and one of the fix planets which revolved round the sun, as their common source of light and animation. He proved that our falsely supposing the sun revolved round the earth, arose from the same deception of sight as causes the seeming movement of the shore to the sailor, while it is himself who is moved by the vessel in which he is sailing. Having established this fact beyond contradiction, a train of astronomical discoveries before unknown resulted. He demonstrated the cause of eclipses, the change of seasons, and the increase of days and nights. The distances of the planets from each other, and from their common center the sun was next calculated. Their diurnal motion round their own axis, and their annual revolution round the sun were next described, and the periods ascertained.

THUS arose that system on which Sir ISAAC NEWTON so justly raised the fabric of his immortality. To this great luminary we are indebted for the knowledge of those different motions that form and keep the earth
and

and the other planets in their respective orbits; the gravitation which binds the component particles of each world together; the ebbing and flowing of the tides, the cause and progress of light, the origin and nature of colours, and that above all the most stupendous, which teaches us to believe there exists a power which has created every star a sun, with a system of different worlds revolving round it.

*THE planets which compose our system are

I. MERCURY, which is nearest the sun, revolves round it in three months.

II. VENUS being the next, forms a larger orbit, which contains a revolution of eight months.

III. THE EARTH which revolves round the sun in twelve months, or the period we call a year. This planet has one that revolves round itself in twenty-eight days, which is called the MOON.

IV. MARS, is reckoned to make a revolution in two years.

JUPITER,

* See Fig. 2, on the plate following the preface.

V. JUPITER is said to be twelve years in revolving round the sun. He has the appearance of a belt round his sphere, Some imagine this to be an atmosphere.

VI. SATURN is at such an immense distance from the centre of the system, that he is calculated to be at least thirty years in making one revolution.



G E O G R A P H Y

O F

E U R O P E.

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G E O G R A P H Y.

E U R O P E.

THIS quarter of the globe derives its superiority from the potency of its states, the extent of its commerce, the purity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the great number, beauty, and excellent polity of its cities.

DIMENSIONS. Its length from Cape St. Vincent, to the mouth of the river Obi, in Muscovy, exceeds 3800 miles, while its breadth from Cape Mapatan in Morea, to the most northern point of Norway is 800.

BOUNDARIES. It is bounded on the north by the

B 2

Frozen

Frozen ocean, on the west by the Atlantic, by the Mediterranean on the south, and on the east by Asia.

STATES. It contains a range of continent and islands, composed of the following states.

EMPIRES. Germany, Russia, and Turkey.

KINGDOMS. Great-Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland.

ELECTORATES. Mayence, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate of Brandenburg.

ARCH-DUCHY. Austria.

GREAT DUCHIES. Muscovy and Tuscany.

DUCHIES. Lorrain, Savoy, Mantua, Modena, Parma, and Courland.

PRINCIPALITIES. Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and Lesser Tartary.

REPUBLICS. Holland, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, Lucca, St. Martin, and Ragusa.

There are beside a number of principalities and empirical cities in Germany enjoying sovereignty under a fealty to the emperor.

RELIGION.

O F E U R O P E.

RELIGION. Christianity is the most prevailing religion. It is calculated, however, that dividing Europe into thirty parts, five of them are christians, six mahometans, and nineteen pagans.

LANGUAGES. The three principal are the
TEUTONICK, which is divided into the German, Saxon, and Danish.

LATIN, which was spoken in Italy, and is now received as a classical language in Italy, France, Spain, and Great-Britain.

GREEK, which is composed of the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic.

SCLAVONIAN, which is spoken in Sclavonia, Bohemia, Poland, and Muscovy.

Added to these, there are the Albanese, Cossack, Hungarian, Finlandish, Irish, British, and Biscain.

In our geography of Europe, we shall begin with those countries which form the continent, reserving the islands for the latter part of this quarter of the earth.

F R A N C E.



A FRENCH LADY OF QUALITY.

THE kingdom of France has been distinguished for its arts, sciences, and elegant refinements. What it is at present we forbear to say, until the dismal calamities which have followed the late revolution in its government shall cease, and leave the country in some permanent system that will admit of being described with a geographical precision and accuracy.

THIS

THIS country has been called by its natives, the eye and pearl of the world. However this may be, it is fertile and populous. There are above 4000 good towns in it.

EXTENT. It is calculated to contain 220 leagues in length, and as many in breadth. Its extent of longitude is from five degrees west, to seven east, and from 43 to 51 degrees north latitude.

PRODUCE. The chief articles that have contributed to enrich the inhabitants are corn, wine, salt, silk, and linen.

GOVERNMENT. The crown is hereditary, and, according to the salique law, the female heir is never permitted to reign. The king's eldest son and heir is called the Dauphin. This monarchy has subsisted ever since the year 420. Sixty-seven kings have sprung from the royal lines of Merovers, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. The monarch assumes the title of Most Christian, and eldest son of the church, and pretends to the right of precedence, from being the most noble and antique of Europe. Its ancient government was com-

posed of three orders, formed of the clergy, nobility, and the third estate. It had 11 parliaments, 8 chambers of accounts, and 22 generalities.

RELIGION. The established faith is the catholic, which is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of 19 archbishops, 111 bishops, 16 abbies, and above 50,000 curates.

RIVERS. The Siene, whose water is said to be the strongest, and more healthy than that of fountains, the Loire, which is king of the rivers in France, the Garonne, the most navigable, and the Rhone the most rapid.

PEOPLE. They are of medium stature, slender make, and tolerable proportion. They possess ability and are justly distinguished for their activity and enterprize. But their extreme politeness has caused them to make professions that seemed more nearly allied to hypocrisy than to real friendship. Under the present establishment of their liberties, they might live happily in the enjoyment of the profusions of nature, with which their country abounds, could they curb their licentious turbulence, and submit to that liberal system of laws which have been so wisely framed by their national assembly.

S P A I N .



A SPANISH GENTLEMAN.

THIS country is a peninsula which contains an extent of land that is washed by the ocean and the mediterranean. Its geography may be divided into its

EXTENT. Which is from east to west 700 miles, and from north to south 500. It extends from ten degrees

degrees west, to three degrees east longitude, and from thirty-six to forty-four north latitude.

SOIL. The country being chiefly composed of mountains and vallies, is either remarkably sterile or luxuriantly fertile.

TEMPERATURE. The air is esteemed healthy from the weather being generally settled, and the heavens serene.

PRODUCE. The soil affords wheat barley, and pasture, which feed a sort of sheep that are distinguished for the peculiar excellence of their wool. They abound likewise, in wine, oil, silk, oranges, lemons, raisins, citrons, prunes, figs, capers, chefnuts, almonds, and pomegranates. They have also flax, cotton, sugar, and saffron, beside mines of quicksilver, copper, lead, alum, sulphur, and iron.

GOVERNMENT. The king of Spain is absolute. The cortes or states, which are composed of the nobility, clergy, and commons, meet only to confirm the decrees of their monarch. The crown is hereditary,
except

except in case of no issue, the king having the power of choosing what branch of his family shall succeed him. The king of Spain is never crowned. His right is only recognized by an assembly of the cortes.

RELIGION. Their faith is the church of Rome, which is enforced upon heretics, by the cruel establishment of the inquisition.

PEOPLE. The people are tall, well proportioned, and dark complexioned. They are brave, haughty, jealous, indolent, and tenacious of their word, honour, and dignities. The Spaniards are a remarkable instance of a people impoverished by a profuse influx of wealth, which is gained by the power of the sword, instead of the industrious arts of peace.

PORTUGAL.

P O R T U G A L,



A PORTUGUESE MERCHANT.

IS the most westerly kingdom in Europe. It was formerly called Lusitania, until its monarchy was formed, when Portugal withdrew itself from the crown and power of Spain, 1640.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is situated between seven and ten degrees west longitude, and 37 and 42 north latitude: and is about 300 miles long, and 100 broad.

AIR and SOIL. The temperature is not so warm as Spain, nor is the soil so fertile.

PRODUCE. The country affords some good wines, olives, oranges and lemons. But their corn is not sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

POWER. Although Portugal is reckoned one of the richest kingdoms in the world, it is so weak, as not to be able to defend itself against the encroachments of its ambitious neighbours, the Spaniards. They are therefore, obliged to form alliances with the other European powers in order to obtain protection.

GOVERNMENT. The monarchy is absolute, and the crown hereditary. They have assemblies of the cortes as in Spain.

RELIGION. Their established church is the Roman communion. But having obliged the Jews in Portugal to change their religion, they are distinguished by the
name

name of the new christians. There are three archbishops, and ten bishops. They have inquisitions established at Lisbon, Coimbra, and Evora.

TRADE. The trade of the Portuguese is chiefly foreign. They export red and white port wines, oranges, lemons, and other fruits of their own growth; also sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, train oil, dying woods, and drugs, which they import from their colonies. Their imports are mostly the manufactures of England.

PEOPLE. The character of the people bear that affinity to the Spaniards, which the Welsh do to the English. Not enterprising in war, they are content to be protected by other nations in the possession of that share of good and evil, which providence has equally dispensed to every people.

I T A L Y.



AN ITALIAN LADY.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country is situated between seven and nineteen degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-eight and forty-seven degrees north latitude. Its extent

extent is 600 miles in length, and about 200 miles upon the average in breadth.

THE STATES. See our universal history.

CLIMATE. The soil and climate are so excellent, that in the kingdom of Naples the spring is so long, and so bounteous in its variety of flowers, and the autumn so prolific in the choicest fruits that it is esteemed a paradise.

GOVERNMENT. Italy is subject to the government of the Pope, the king of Spain, the duke of Savoy, the great duke of Florence, the republic of Genoa, the dukes of Modena and Parma, the bishop of Trent, and the republic of Lucca, besides other petty princes. The republic of Venice is independent. But most of the other states depend on the church of Rome, or the empire.

RELIGION. They profess the catholic faith, and have as many archbishops and bishops in the kingdom of Naples alone, as are in all France.

PEOPLE.

PEOPLE. The people of Italy are polite, subtle, prudent, and ingenious. Their debauchery of manners has so much debilitated their constitution and character, that they are acknowledged to be the most effeminate in Europe.

RECKONING OF TIME. They begin to reckon their day when their night begins. Thus on the twelfth of August, it is the seventeenth hour with them, when it is twelve at noon in England.

ARTS. Painting, sculpture, and music, have been carried to such perfection in Italy, that this country is the continual resort of those who are desirous of excelling in either of those liberal professions.



G E R M A N Y.



THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, in 1789.

SITUATION. **T**HIS extensive country is situated between five and nineteen degrees east longitude, and between forty-five and fifty-five of north latitude.

PRODUCE. Corn, wine, oil, sheep, black cattle,
and

and an excellent breed of horses, with which the French chiefly mount their cavalry, are the most considerable of their products. Their soil, however, affords beside these, flax, hemp, and excellent timber. They have, likewise, mines of iron, copper, silver, &c.

SOIL. Germany possesses long tracts of level land, woods, vallies, and mountains. Along the banks of their rivers, they have very fruitful fields and meadows.

GOVERNMENT. They are governed by a diet or parliament, which is composed of the emperor, nine electors, the secular and ecclesiastical princes of the empire, and the deputies of the towns. The emperor is chosen by the nine electors, unless a king of the Romans has been chosen in the preceding reign.

RELIGION. Religion in Germany is divided into the different sects of papists, lutherans, calvinists, independents, anabaptists, quakers, and jews. But the emperor is always a Roman catholic.

PEOPLE. The Germans are brave, honourable, and ingenious. They excel in chymistry and mecha-

nics. The invention of gunpowder and printing is ascribed to them. They are reckoned good painters, engravers, and engineers. The manufactory of tin plates and white iron they have entirely monopolized.

TRADE. They export a considerable quantity of linen, and what are commonly called Dutch toys, and their foreign commerce is mostly conveyed by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Oder, and the Baltic sea. Their chief ports are Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stettin, &c. They trade by land with Italy, France, Holland, and Switzerland.



P O L A N D.



A POLISH GENTLEMAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS kingdom is situated between sixteen and thirty-four degrees east longitude, and between forty-six and fifty-seven degrees north latitude.

SOIL. The country is level and well watered with lakes

lakes and rivers. It possesses many rich meadows and pastures.

PRODUCE. The soil affords great quantities of wheat, rye, cattle and horses. Silver, lead, iron, and copper mines are in several parts of Poland.

TRADE. They manufacture linen and leather, which they export with naval stores, in exchange for cloth, silks, tapestries, wrought plate, wines, spices, herrings, &c.

GOVERNMENT. They are subject to a mixed monarchy, in which the people appear to have so much controul, that it is frequently called a republic. The king is elected by the gentry who submit him to what conditions they please before they crown him.

RELIGION. The Roman catholic is the established faith, except where the subjects of Prussia in the northern parts are protestants. The archbishop of Gnesne governs during the election of the king. The bishops have precedence next to the sovereign.

NOBILITY. Titles are so numerous in Poland,
that

that it is called the kingdom of the nobles. They serve in war at their own expence.

PEOPLE. They are well-shaped, proportioned, and handsome. In disposition, brave, honourable, and independent. Endeavouring to form a government agreeable to the natural liberty of human nature, they make themselves the perpetual slaves of civil commotion. But although they restrain the power and dignity of their king, they sacrifice the primitive equality of mankind at the shrine of their own distinction.



P R U S S I A.



A PRUSSIAN HUSSAR.

SITUATION. **T**HIS was a province of Poland and is situated between seventeen and twenty-two degrees east longitude, and between fifty-three and fifty-six north latitude.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is about 200 miles long, and 100 broad, and contains royal and ducal Prussia.

SOIL. The soil is not so fertile as Poland. It is however, well situated for a foreign trade.

GOVERNMENT. Prussia became a monarchy about the year 1700, when Frederick was recognized king by every state in Europe. The kingdom is hereditary.

RELIGION. Every religion is tolerated in Prussia. But the king is a Lutheran.

ARMY. The troops in Prussia have the credit of being the best disciplined of any in Europe.

DOMINIONS. The king of Prussia possesses in Germany, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Magdeburg, Helberflat, and Silesia. This part of his domain is separated from his Polish dominions by regal Prussia.

RIVERS. The chief rivers are Pregal, Vistula, and Elbe.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. Prussia is made the asylum of arts, and the lyceum of sciences.

PEOPLE.

PEOPLE. This people are in general polite and vivacious. They join the German frankness with the French elegance. Although the late reign was distinguished with an appearance of despotism, yet cruelty was as strange to the heart of the great Frederick, as error was to his mind. He only assumed authority to have the power of rendering his subjects completely happy, glorious, and prosperous. Thus the people having a king whom they blushed not to obey, contentedly submitted themselves to an authority they found only exerted for their own welfare.



BOHEMIA

BOHEMIA and HUNGARY.

B O H E M I A.**A LADY OF HUNGARY.**

SITUATION. **B**OHEMIA lies between forty-eight and fifty-two degrees north latitude, and between twelve and nineteen west longitude.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is three hundred miles long and two hundred and fifty broad.

RELIGION. The catholic faith is the established church.

PRODUCE. The produce of this country is similar to the other parts of Germany.

GOVERNMENT. This country is subject to the crown of Hungary. But the greater part was seized by the late king of Prussia, whose successor still retains the province of Silesia in his power. The feudal system is prevalent throughout this kingdom, whose subjects are the victims of its petty tyranny.

H U N G A R Y,

WAS a part of the ancient Panonia, which received its present name from its warlike inhabitants, the Huns.

SITUATION. It lies between forty-five and forty-nine degrees north latitude, and seventeen and twenty-three east longitude.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is three hundred miles long, and two hundred broad.

CLIMATE. The climate is unhealthy in the southern provinces, and wholesome in the northern.

SOIL. The soil is fertile, from being watered by the Danube and other rivers.

PRODUCE. There is scarcely a necessary of life with which Hungary does not abound. Delicious wines, fine horses, and gold and silver mines this country likewise possesses. The celebrated wine called Tokay is the product of Hungary.

PEOPLE. The Hungarians are brave and generous. Although jealous of their liberties no subjects are more faithful to their tyrants.



SWITZERLAND.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.



A MARKET GIRL OF GENEVA.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country lies between forty-five and forty-eight degrees north latitude, and six and eleven east longitude.

EXTENT. It is one hundred and sixty miles long, and one hundred broad.

CLIMATE.

CLIMATE. The air of Switzerland is cold on the mountains and warm in the vallies, which, being very fruitful and well cultered, form a romantic contrast with the frozen Alps.

SOIL. The land is very fertile, from its being watered by the Rhone, Rhine, and the noble lake of Geneva.

PRODUCE. Corn, wood, vegetables, fruits, and stately timber, with iron, crystal, virgin sulphur, mineral springs, sheep, cattle, fowl and game, are its chief commodities. It produces all that is necessary to the frugal kind without possessing any thing to tempt the rapacious invader.

ORIGIN. The Swifs descend from the Helvetia, who so bravely, although unfortunately, contended against the all-conquering JULIUS CÆSAR.

GOVERNMENT. The government although somewhat aristocratical is mostly free. But it is different in each canton. The chief city of Switzerland, Geneva, an independent constitution.

RELIGION.

RELIGION. The protestant and catholic faiths are equally embraced in different cantons.

TRADE. They manufacture crape and linen. But having few raw materials for silk and woollen cloaths, they import these from foreign nations.

PEOPLE. They are warlike, laborious, and temperate. Being inured to arms from their infancy, they are ready to fight for any power that will pay them. Their courage and fidelity atone for their want of public principle. They think, justly, it is more excusable to sell their blood than their honour.



HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.



A MERCHANT'S WIFE GOING TO MARKET.

THE seven united provinces are included in the seventeen, called the Netherlands,

SITUATION. They lie between forty-one and fifty-four
 § D four

four degrees of north latitude, and two and seven east longitude.

EXTENT. They are three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth.

AIR. The temperature is damp, and filled with gross fogs, which arise from the moorish land lying between the mouths of their principal rivers, the Rhine and the Mæse.

SOIL. The land being drained from the waters with which it is frequently overflowed, are rendered tolerably fertile.

PRODUCE. The commodities of this country are corn, cattle, turf, tobacco, and some fruits. Their coasts have plenty of fish. They have some iron, and also trees which are planted by the side of their canals that are cut by the great roads from town to town, and through their principal cities.

RELIGION. The presbyterian faith is the most popular church, although all sorts are tolerated in such a manner,

manner, as to have their places of devotion in common for the use of all religions.

GOVERNMENT. Their state is deemed a republic. But it seems to have all the characteristics of a monarchy, except the title, ever since the stadtholdership has been hereditary.

TRADE. They depend more on foreign commerce, than on internal manufactures for their riches. So extensive and numerous is their shipping, and their freightage so low, that they are deemed the naval carriers of European merchandize.

PEOPLE. They are brave, industrious, and persevering. But their avarice is so excessive, as to have caused them frequently to barter their national honour for a temporary convenience or emolument.

D 2 RUSSIA,

R U S S I A.



A RUSSIAN LADY.

SITUATION. **T**HIS empire which extends both into Europe and Asia, lies between forty-seven and seventy-two degrees north latitude, and twenty-three and sixty-five east longitude.

EXTENT. Its length is fifteen hundred miles, and its breadth eleven hundred.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. It contains sixteen provinces, beside several other countries lately acquired by conquest. Although so extensive in territory it has only eight principal towns. The most considerable are Moscow and Petersburg. The first was the ancient, the latter the new metropolis.

CLIMATE. The climate is subject to a variety of temperature from the vast extension of the country.

SOIL. The soil is as various as the climate. In Siberia it is dreadfully sterile, in Muscovy, it is somewhat more adapted to culture, while in Ukrain, nature smiles with boundless liberality.

RIVERS. The principal rivers are the Don, the Dnieper, and the Volga, which abounds with fish, and in a winding course of two thousand miles, fertilizes its banks with the most charming verdure.

RELIGION. They profess christianity, and are of the Greek communion, which differs considerably from the papists and protestants.

GOVERNMENT. The people are governed by a sovereign who is not bound by any written laws.

PUNISHMENTS. The punishments are very speedy and sometimes barbarous. The knout is a terrible infliction used in this country. By this men of consequence are liable to be whipt with an instrument that tears the flesh from the bones, or they are cudgelled until they are nearly expiring.

PRODUCE. Russia affords naval stores, linen, leather, furs, and iron.

INLAND NAVIGATION. From the length and serpentine courses of their rivers, this country possessed an inland navigation that rendered them so independent of commerce with other countries, that they remained almost unknown as a civilized people, until PETER the Great taught them by a superior genius, activity, and enterprize, to immerge from almost a state of savage nature to civilized society. His successors have so far adopted his principles, that Russia is now capable of contending at land with the most potent and wealthy of her neighbours the Turks.

TURKEY in EUROPE.



A TURKISH NOBLEMAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country, which extends itself into Europe, Asia, and Africa, is situated between thirty-six and forty-nine degrees north latitude, and seventeen and forty east longitude.

EXTENT. Its length is 1000 miles and its breadth 900.

CONTENTS. It contains twenty-two countries,

among which is the famed Peloponnesus. Turkey has beside twenty-two islands, which formerly belonged to ancient Greece.

PRODUCE. The climate is so fine, and the soil so fertile, that Turkey produces the most delicious and costly commodities the world can boast. Among these are their wines, oils, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, pistachio nuts, chagrin, blue, red, and yellow Morocco skins, coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, opium, bees-wax, saffron, and honey.

RIVERS. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, and Niester.

CONSTANTINOPLE. This city was built by CONSTANTINE the Great, who destined it to be the rival of Rome, from whence he removed the seat of his empire. Although situated in Europe, it has in sight the coast of Asia. Although it was first meant as the metropolis of the christian world, it is now the seat of the Mahomedan religion.

GOVERNMENT. The government is hereditary, so far

far as confining it to one family, who are frequently possessed of the empire without the least regard to priority of birth.

SERAGLIO. The seraglio which is in Constantinople, is the palace of the Sultan, who exercises in it the most unbounded authority over his officers and dependents, while his other subjects enjoy as much liberty as those under a limited monarchy.

RELIGION. The Turks profess the Mahomedan faith. See our universal history.

PEOPLE. The inhabitants are according to our idea of civilization, half barbarians. They are ignorant and relaxed in the discipline of war, unskilful in the law, and deficient in outward politeness. But among themselves they are peaceful, honest, and so truly benevolent, that their generous sympathy extends equally to the loquacious and dumb creation. And such is their sense of despotism, that the Sultan too frequently finds their fierce opposition to his tyranny, not only fatal to his throne—but to his existence.

DENMARK.

D E N M A R K.



A DANISH WARRIOR.

SITUATION. **T**HIS ancient kingdom lies between fifty-four and fifty-eight degrees of north-latitude, and eight and thirteen east longitude.

EXTENT. Including its Baltic islands it is 240 miles long, and 180 broad. Added to these, are those immense

menſe countries annexed to it, Norway, Eaſt and Weſt Greenland, Iceland, the Faro iſles, part of Lapland, and ſome German territories.

SOIL. A number of large forests, a few rivers, and lakes form the face of this country, which is as unpleaſing in its climate, as it is unfruitful in its ſoil. This was the cauſe of their preying upon other nations, and particularly the Engliſh, where they found, for a ſhort time, a more bounteous and agreeable ſettlement. But theſe depredatory emigrations ceaſed, when a happy civilization had planted the flouriſhing tree of commerce in Europe.

PRODUCE. The Danes ſhare in the eſtabliſhment of European commerce, with the produce they derive from their domeſtic and diſtant territories. Greenland affords them whales, Lapland the precious zibelin, and Norway abundance of ſalt fiſh, excellent timber, lead, copper, iron, marble, chryſtal, furs, conſiſting of the valuable ermine, lynx, and martin.

TRADE. The products of their ſoil they exchange
for

for those of more luxuriant climates, by which they derive all the comforts and luxuries of life, that a social and gay people can desire.

RELIGION. They profess the faith of Luther.

GOVERNMENT. They have chosen to themselves an absolute monarchy; for they wisely think the worst of kings is preferable to an insolent aristocracy, which multiplies the tyrants and crushes every hope of reviving liberty. Their present form of government was established A. D. 1660.

PEOPLE. No people were more warlike than the Danes. They are hardy in their constitutions, brave in disposition, and if they have degenerated into effeminacies, it has arisen from their commerce with the more southern and luxurious nations.

S W E D E N.



A FARMER'S DAUGHTER OF SWEDEN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country of the ancient Goths who had the glory of subduing the Roman empire, is situated between fifty-six and sixty-nine degrees of north latitude, and ten and thirty-five east longitude.

EXTENT. It extends eight hundred miles in length, and five hundred in breadth.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. Sweden is composed of seven large provinces. But two of these have lately been added to the Russian empire.. Stockholm is its capital.

CLIMATE. The climate, like Denmark and Norway, has not the temperature of spring and autumn, but it is liable to the greatest extremes of heat in summer, and cold in winter.

SOIL. The soil is somewhat fertilized by the lakes and rivers, especially in the vallies whose long neglected fruitfulness has lately began to be cultivated.

PRODUCE. Among the numerous birds of prey and wild beasts found in this country are the tameable hawk, and the manageable rein deer, which are the most distinguished for their docility and sociability. They have good horses, abundant fisheries, rich mines of silver, lead, copper, iron, marble, porphyry, crystal, amethysts, topazes, agates, cornelians and lapis lazuli.

RELIGION. They profess the Lutheran religion.

PEOPLE. They are affable, courteous, lovers of literature,

literature, and the polite arts. They are, however, at the same time robust and laborious.

GOVERNMENT. They have lately altered their form of government, their present king having the preponderating power over the senate; whose arbitrary measures were become odious and oppressive to the people, they are not yet settled, for it requires time when brave men are obliged to decide on the choice of those who are to fetter them and their liberties.



L A P L A N D.



SITUATION. **L**APLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, lies between ten and thirty-five degrees east longitude, and sixty-five and seventy-two degrees north latitude.

SOIL. The climate being excessively cold, the soil is covered with snow two thirds of the year.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE. This inclement soil affords neither bread, fruits, herbs, wines, beer, cattle, eggs, or milk. There are, however, some rein deer which draw the sledges with incredible swiftness, cloath the natives with their skins, and feed them with their flesh. They have, likewise, foxes, martens, and ermins.

TRADE. They exchange skins and furs with the more southern nations, for those necessaries of life which the barrenness of their own soil denies them. In Swedish Lapland, the natives are employed in working copper and iron mines for their governors.

RELIGION. The Swedes boast of having planted christianity among them.

PEOPLE. They are reported to be of so low a stature as not to exceed four feet in height. Their pretensions to witchcraft have arisen from the amazing rapidity with which they perform their journies over the snow.

DIVISION. Lapland is divided into five countries, named according to the rivers which bound them.

§ E

GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT. The Swedes, Danes, and Russians having divided this country among them, the Laplanders are subject to their different forms of government. The inclemency of their soil affords them, however, a security from the perpetual residence of their task masters among them, who might, then, despoil them of their remaining native liberties, which now cheer the gloom of their winters, and warm their snow-clad hovels with the rays of content and cheerfulness.



ENGLAND.

E N G L A N D .



AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

SITUATION. **T**HIS part of the most famous island ever known, is situated between 49 degrees, 55 min. and 55 degrees, 55 minutes, north latitude, and 2 degrees east, and 6 degrees 20 minutes west longitude.

EXTENT. Its length is 360 miles, and its greatest breadth 300.

CONTENTS. England contains 40 counties, 26 cities, and 172 boroughs, beside the twelve counties of Wales, a province which preserved its independence many ages. London is the metropolis.

NAME. The whole island was called Britannia, and since its union with Scotland, it is now called Great-Britain.

CLIMATE. Here the mild climate so well cherishes the natural vigour of the earth, that it presents a perpetual verdure, while many rivers, of which the Thames is the principal, sport in the smiling meads and vallies.

PRODUCE. This happy soil abounds in corn, fruit, roots, timber, pasturage, cattle of a very large size, beautiful and serviceable horses, excellent dogs, sheep, mines of tin and coals, and mineral wells.

COMMERCE. With their native productions, the Britons have enriched themselves by their manufacture and commerce so amply, as to render them the most formidable in war, and prosperous in peace.

RELIGION.

RELIGION. The established church is the protestant faith.

GOVERNMENT. Their constitution is a limited monarchy, and so excellent in its form, that were it as pure in its practice as it is wise in its principle, it would be the most happy system of government that was ever devised. See our English history.

PEOPLE. From the thickness of the air, and the inconstancy of the weather, the people have been as distinguished for their spleen, whims, and fickleness, as they have for their superior endowments of mind and body. Having kept their constitution in that equilibrium which preserves their free-born rights from becoming the prey of their sovereigns, they are justly accounted the most spirited and judicious people in Europe.

S C O T L A N D.



A HIGHLANDER.

SITUATION. **T**HIS part of Great-Britain lies between fifty-four and fifty-nine degrees north latitude.

EXTENT. It is three hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad, exclusive of islands of the Shetland, Orknies, and the Hebrides.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. It contains thirty-three shires and counties, in which is the metropolis of Edinburgh, and several other cities and boroughs.

CLIMATE. The climate is as healthy and agreeable in the lowlands, as it is severe and unpleasing in the more northern and mountainous parts.

PRODUCE. The vegetable and animal productions of Scotland are nearly the same, although not so plentiful as in England. They have great fisheries, copper, lead, lime, coals, free-stones, chrystal, &c.

RIVERS. They have many rivers and lakes. The chief and most celebrated of the former is the Tweed.

COMMERCE. They have sufficient commodities for an advantageous commerce which has till lately been very much neglected from the roving disposition of the Scots, who are in general hardy, and not unsuccessful adventurers.

GOVERNMENT. In the reign of Anne they became subject and united with the English government. They were before subject to all oppressions of the feudal system.

RELIGION. They profess the protestant religion, according to the tenets of the presbyterians.

PEOPLE. They are brave, frugal, studious, learned, and thoughtful. And they boast of receiving no less pleasure in conferring than in receiving the amiable accommodations of hospitality.

COLLEGES. The colleges of Glasgow, St. Andrew, and Aberdeen have greatly raised the character of the Scots, for their erudition, and knowledge of Physic. Students from every part of Europe are sent to Edinburgh, to complete themselves in the knowledge of medicine, disease, and anatomy.



IRELAND.

I R E L A N D.



A LADY OF FASHION in the Dress of 1789.

SITUATION. **T**HIS island is situated between fifty one and fifty-five degrees north latitude, and six and ten west longitude.

EXTENT. Ireland is two hundred and eighty-five miles long, and one hundred and sixty broad.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. It contains thirty-two counties, and thirty-two principal towns, of which Dublin is the metropolis.

CLIMATE. The climate is warm and salubrious, although the air is frequently liable to thick vapours which arise from the bogs, lakes and uncultivated places.

PRODUCE. This fruitful soil produces nearly the same vegetables as England. It particularly abounds in pasturage, which feed a considerable number of black cattle, and sheep of an excellent wool. It is, however, remarked that the soil will nourish no venomous creature. Flax, hemp, coals, turf, silver, lead, copper, iron, free-stones, marble, porphyry, and gems are, likewise, produced in this island.

RELIGION. Although the established religion is protestant, yet the catholic faith prevails with the greater part of its inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT. Ireland being governed by a viceroy or representative of the English sovereign, it is subject to the same laws as Great-Britain.

TRADE.

TRADE. Their manufactory of linen and the convenience of the numerous bays, creeks, havens, and harbours, render to the Irish the greatest accommodations for an extensive trade and commerce, which they are now beginning to enjoy from the bounty of the British legislature, having granted them a free trade.

RIVERS. The principal rivers in Ireland are the Shannon and the Liffey. There are several lakes that are remarkable for plenty of fish and picturesque views.

PEOPLE. Although the Romans considered the Irish as untameable barbarians, yet since they were conquered by HENRY II. and civilized by JAMES I. they have evinced themselves capable of every degree of liberality and refinement that can adorn society. Their hospitality to strangers is one of their principal and characteristic virtues.



ASIA,



A S I A.

SITUATION. **T**HIS extensive part of the globe is situated between twenty-five and one hundred and forty-eight degrees east longitude, and between the equator and seventy-two degrees north latitude.

BOUNDARIES. It is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north, the Pacific ocean on the east, the Indian ocean on the south, and the Red sea, which separates it from Africa on the south west, the Archipelago, the Euxine, and Mediterranean seas, separate it from Europe on the north west.

DIVISION. It consists of three grand portions, viz. I. The empire of China, Chinesian Tartary, and the Oriental islands. II. India, Usbec Tartary, Calmuc Tartary, and Siberia. III. Persia, Arabia, Astracan, Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. The whole extent of this quarter of the globe is 4800 miles from east to west, and 4300 from north to south.

PRODUCE. Nature has lavished her choicest bounties on Asia, being an excellent climate, a fruitful soil, and having all those luxuries and riches that have been granted with a sparing hand to other quarters of the earth.

PARADISE. Here is generally acknowledged to be the spot, called Paradise, which was enjoyed and forfeited by our first parents ADAM and EVE, and from its teeming bounties and beauties mankind have derived that unquenchable thirst after happiness, so hopeful to the wise, and so dangerous to those, who, like the Asiatics, suffer themselves to be bewildered in the mazes of an ardent and fickle imagination, or to sink into a degenerate effeminacy.

TURKY in ASIA.



A BASHAW.

SITUATION. **T**HIS unwieldy empire is situate between twenty-eight and forty-five degrees north latitude, and twenty-seven and forty-six east longitude.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is one thousand miles long, and eight hundred broad.

DIVISION. It is divided into the eastern and western provinces. The first contain Arabia, Irah or Chaldea, Diarbeck or Mesopotamia, Curdistan or Assyria, Turcomania or Armenia, Georgia, Mingrelia, and part of Circassia. The latter, or western provinces contain Natolia proper, Amasia, Aladulia and Caramania. Added to these, are the provinces of the east of the Levant sea, comprehending Syria, of which Aleppo and Damascus are the chief cities, and Palestine, which boasts of the holy Jerusalem.

CLIMATE. These countries, so famous in sacred and profane history, enjoy a delightful climate.

SOIL AND PRODUCE. The soil is fertile, and abounds with all those vegetables, animal, and mineral productions for which luxury pines, and avarice toils.

MOUNTAINS. Here are the famous mountains of Olympus, Caucasus, and Lebanon.

RIVERS.

RIVERS. Here are the rivers Jordan, Tigris, and Euphrates, the very names of which excite the ideas of plenty and grandeur.

MINES AND SPRINGS. The earth is pregnant with a variety of the most valuable mines and salubrious springs.

PEOPLE. But here, alas! are no more heroes and distinguished characters except for their meanness and effeminacy. They are a race of slaves who tamely yield their treasures to the Bashaws, by whom they are despotically governed. They are as desirous of buying an obscure and indolent life, as their predecessors were to acquire fame and power: so true it is that, in spite of human pride, every nation like individuals, relapse in process of time, into that state of insignificance from whence they emerged.

A R A B I A.



AN ARABIAN WOMAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country, to which we owe the preservation of arts and sciences, is situated between twelve and thirty-six degrees north latitude, and thirty-five and sixty east longitude.

EXTENT. Its length is thirteen hundred miles, and its breadth twelve hundred,

DIVISION.

DIVISION. Arabia is divided into the three following parts: Yemen, or the happy; Hejah, or the defart; and Hajar, or the stony. Each of them are properly named; for Yemen has all the advantages of situation. It is preserved from the intense heat of the climate by cooling rivulets, flowing from the high mountains, and watering the most delightful woods, groves, and vallies. Here a fertile soil produces delicious fruits, exquisite perfumes, the best coffee; and, thus enriches its principal towns of Aden, Sanaa, and Zebid. Hejah has nothing to boast of, but its two cities Mecca and Medina, where MAHOMET was born and buried. But the sandy wilds can no more be forgotten by travellers, than the dreadful rocks of Hajar.

RELIGION. The Arabians profess in general the Mahomedan religion, which was first established in their country. See our universal history.

GOVERNMENT. Being the acknowledged vassals of the Turks, they are under the same absolute government.

PEOPLE. Although under the nominal subjection of the Turks, they have such an undaunted spirit that they force their pretended masters to court their favour, or to redeem themselves from the consequences of their execrated threats. Their ancient love for roving is still the same. But it has so far changed its object as to wander no more in search of refreshing shades, but in quest of indiscriminate plunder. In this savage course of life, it is impossible to trace the vestiges of that polite and ingenious nation, whose works have been so justly and universally admired for their taste, genius, and learning. This proves that the thirst of knowledge cannot exist with the thirst for riches, and that groveling avarice so much debases the mind that it quenches the noble fire of imagination; and that amiable sensibility of heart, which uncorrupted nature deems the most precious treasure.

PERSIA.

P E R S I A.



A PERSIAN LADY.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country so frequently mentioned in scripture, and so well known to the Romans, whose conquests it limited, lies between twenty-five and forty-four degrees north latitude, and forty-five and seventy east longitude.

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EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is thirteen hundred miles long, and eleven hundred broad.

DIVISION. The present dominions of this formerly immense empire, are divided into sixteen provinces, comprehending the ancient Hyrcania, Susiana, Parthia, Media, part of Assyria, Iberia, Colchis, and Bactriana. Ispahan is its capital.

CLIMATE. The climate of Persia is pure, serene, and as healthy as its heat can possibly admit.

PRODUCE. The country abounds with all the luxuries and necessaries of life. It produces the finest horses, the strongest dromedaries, and all the beasts common to Europe as well as Asia.

RIVERS. The principal rivers of this empire, which is called Tran by the natives, are the Cyrus and the Araxes. It has beside numberless rivulets that fall from the mountains, and water the beautiful wild flowers and palm-trees which adorn this fruitful soil.

RELIGION. They profess the Mahomedan religion, according to the sect of Italy.

PEOPLE.

PEOPLE. The Persians are generally handsome, lively, hospitable, and ingenious. Their long and successful wars under the famous Nadir Shaw, evince their valour.

TRADE. They have considerable manufactures of painted cotton, silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, and embroideries.

GOVERNMENT. They have been governed by a series of oppressive tyrants whose names will ever sully their annals, notwithstanding they record several excellent monarchs, sublime poets, and most learned and ingenious individuals.



C H I N A.



A CHINESE MANDARINE.

SITUATION. **T**HIS ancient empire is situated between twenty and forty-two degrees north latitude, and ninety-six and one hundred and twenty-three east longitude.

EXTENT. It is 1440 miles long, and 1260 broad.

DIVISION.

DIVISION. China is divided into sixteen large provinces, and that of Lyau-tong, situated near the famous wall. Peking is the metropolis,

CLIMATE. The climate is various from its extent of latitude, being no less than twenty-two degrees.

SOIL. The soil is every where fruitful, and well cultivated.

PRODUCE. Beside the vegetable and animal productions common to Asia, China has peculiar to itself, the tea, ginseng, tallow, and paper trees. It is also justly famed for its rhubarb and other excellent drugs.

RIVERS. The chief rivers are the Yamour and the Argun. The country is, likewise, greatly adorned and accommodated with many canals.

POLICY. The Chinese are remarkable for the wisdom of their national policy, and in nothing more than leaving their gold mines unwrought, lest a superfluity of wealth should unnerve their industry and render them despicable amidst their treasures.

MANUFACTURES. Their ink, silk, stuffs, and beautiful

tiful porcelain not only employ them, but are the perpetual source of riches to themselves, and envy to the rest of the world, who in vain endeavour to imitate the excellence of these articles.

PEOPLE. The Chinese are not less learned than industrious. They knew from time immemorial the art of printing, making gunpowder, and sound policy, all of which we unjustly pretend to have first discovered.

RELIGION. Their wise men who are numerous, adore the supreme Being, while the common people are permitted to have temples, idols, and all the exterior worship that can excite in them awe and veneration.

GOVERNMENT. Their government, before the invasion of the Tartars, was like that of the patriarchs. But now the emperors, the common father of the people, have much enforced their authority. The subjects have, however, that share of power which alleviates the pain, while it secures the duty of their obedience.

TARTARY.

TARTARY.



A CRIM TARTAR.

SITUATION. **T**HIS extensive region lies between thirty and seventy-two degrees north latitude, and fifty and one hundred and fifty east longitude.

EXTENT. It extends in length four thousand miles, and in breadth two thousand four hundred.

CLIMATE.

CLIMATE. The climate of the south west part of Tartary is very temperate.

PRODUCE. As the inhabitants are mostly itinerant shepherds and herdsmen, the land is left to produce chiefly pasture for their flocks and cattle.

RIVERS. Tartary is fertilized considerably by the river Oxus, which runs through the beautiful vale of Sogd, from whence Tartary derived the name of Sogdiana.

SARMACAND. Sarmacand being the imperial seat of TAMERLANE, who was so justly famed by the muses, whom he generously sheltered when they were banished from almost every other country, requires particular notice. It is the chief city, and is situated in the above-mentioned valley of Sogd.

TURKESTAN. Those parts of Tartary, which are called Turkestan, Thibet, Circassia, and Astracan possess all the delicacies that a good climate and a luxuriant soil can produce, especially Circassia, which for its pleasing situation, clear rivers, delicious fruits, and
beautiful

beautiful women, is justly deemed by travellers a terrestrial paradise.

RELIGION. The Tartars differ in their religion according to the part of the country of which they are natives or inhabitants. The natives of Thibet are distinguished for paying a most absurd worship to the Grand Lama. But in general the Mahomedan sect is the most prevalent.

PEOPLE. The chief traits of the Tartars are bravery and enterprize.

GOVERNMENT. Having been invaded by different powers, they have been obliged to submit to various forms of government. But there are great numbers who have yet preserved their freedom. These lead a roving life, wander in large troops, and under elected chiefs, search for the infinite beauties and bounties of nature; and, thus, enjoy the content and chearfulness annexed to equality.

RUSSIA

RUSSIA in ASIA.



A WOMAN OF SIBERIA.

SITUATION. **T**HE situation of the Russian empire in Asia, is partly included in that of Tartary, to which power several of its territories formerly belonged.

EXTENT. This part of the Russian territory is 3160 miles in length, and 1600 in breadth, and consists chiefly

chiefly of that immense tract of land called Siberia, which has Toboliski for its capital.

SOIL. The tract of Siberia was, from its barrenness and inclemency, devoted as a place of banishment for exiles. In this state, it remained until **PETER** the Great banished thither the Swedish prisoners he had taken in war. But as if he was designed to animate the most remote and desolate corners of his dominions, the happy effect was, that these prisoners turned those dismal deserts into a state of bounteous culture and social civilization.

CLIMATE. With respect to climate, the inhabitants feel more inconvenience than those of Lapland, where some fair days and sociable nights are enjoyed under the snow. But in Siberia, Nova Zembla, and Kamoskalka, the sun constantly refuses its animating rays to the earth to melt its frozen surface.

RELIGION. It is remarkable, that the inhabitants, amid this dreary scene of frigid and barren desolation, evinced a sense of a divinity long before they heard of
the

the christian or mahomedan religions. They, however, continue in general pagans. But they thought, and still think, or rather feel, that even their scanty portion of nature's bounties deserve acknowledgements. This proves that providence has left no part of the human race, whatever their situation, without a comfort within their reach, while we are only permitted to enjoy, in this life, lasting happiness but in the prospect of futurity.



INDIA in GENERAL.

THE FIRST DIVISION.



A BLACK SULTANESS.

SITUATION **T**HIS once fortunate country, which has, in all periods, enriched the world, is situated between sixty and one hundred and nine degrees of east longitude, and between one and forty of north latitude.

§ G

DIVISION.

DIVISION. It is divided into two parts. One contains the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and the other the empire of Indostan, which contains the main land and the peninsula within the Ganges.

**THE FIRST DIVISION OF
THE PENINSULA BEYOND THE GANGES.**

EXTENT. This part of India is 2000 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth.

KINGDOMS. It contains among twelve kingdoms those of Pegu, Tonquin, Siam, and Cochin-China.

CLIMATE. The climate of this peninsula is hot and dry, and liable to hurricanes and inundations.

PRODUCE. The soil is so fruitful as to produce delicious fruits, excellent vegetables, silk worms, elephants, quadrupeds both wild and tame, mines of gold and gems.

RIVERS. The chief rivers are the Domea and Ava.

GOVERNMENT. The Indians in general, live contented

tented under the yoke of despotism. They never suffer its oppression to discourage their industry.

MANUFACTURES. They are distinguished for their excellent and extensive manufactories of chintz, silk stuffs, calicoes, and embroideries.

RELIGION. Although the religion of MAHOMET, ZOROASTER, and even of MOSES, are professed in several parts of India, the multitude are idolaters. The original natives called Hindoos, Gentoos, or Banians, believe in a supreme Being, and in a state of future rewards and punishments. The latter, they suppose, is effected by the soul transmigrating into other bodies adapted to reward or punish the virtue or vice of the preceding existence. This opinion, originally inculcated by BRAMMA, the famous Indian legislator, and is the same as was taught the Egyptians and Grecians by HERMES and PYTHAGORAS, it has the desired effect of stimulating its professors to the practice of every social virtue.

I N D O S T A N.

THE SECOND DIVISION.



A FEMALE OF INDOSTAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS celebrated empire of the Great Mogul, so much fallen from its ancient eminence of splendour and prosperity, and now tributary to a company of English merchants, forms the second division of

of India, including the peninsula within the Ganges, is situated between seven and forty degrees of north latitude, and sixty-fix and ninety-two east longitude.

EXTENT. It is two thousand miles long, and fifteen hundred broad.

DIVISION. Indostan is divided into twenty-seven provinces, the principal of which is Bengal; the tributary kingdoms of the peninsula, which includes the rich coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, the famous Golconda, and the prosperous English settlement of Madras.

DELHI. The capital of the Mogul's dominions is the once magnificent city of Delhi.

RIVERS. The chief rivers are the Indus, and the Ganges, the waters of which are held in the greatest veneration by the Indians.

CLIMATE. The climate of this country is excessively hot and agitated by violent hurricanes.

PRODUCE. All kinds of necessaries and delicacies, tame and wild animals abound here. A nume-

rous race of serpents seem to be formed as guardians of the gold, rubies, diamonds, and other precious gems, with which this country abounds. But the avarice of man defies their stings, and boasts of power more destructive.

RELIGION. The Great Mogul professes the mahomedan faith.

GOVERNMENT. Although the monarch is here despotic, he is revered as a super-natural being. This honour has been paid to the Mogul's ever since the illustrious TAMERLANE, until that of NADER SHAH, who overthrew the idol, on which the English have sufficiently trampled, to cure this weak people of a prejudice that despotism inculcates, while freedom scorns it as the snare of her existence.

The ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

J A P A N.



A LADY OF JAPAN.

SITUATION. **A**MONG these islands, those of Japan are the first deserving notice; being inhabited by a people whose industry we daily admire. They are situated about 150 miles east of China, and extend

extend from thirty to forty-one degrees of north latitude, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty-one of east longitude. The city of Jeddo is their capital.

GOVERNMENT. The Japanese are governed by a despotic monarch.

RELIGION. Idolatry is the prevailing religion, and they abhor all intercourse with those who profess any other, except the Dutch, who with a baseness peculiar to their covetousness, renounce their own faith to flatter them.

PHILLIPINES.

NUMBER. The next remarkable islands are the Phillipines which are 1100 in number. The chief is

MANILLA.

EXTENT. This island is four hundred miles long, and two hundred broad.

SITUATION. This and the rest of the Phillipines lie in the Chinese sea. They are so well situated for commerce, that they are much valued by their possessor, the king of Spain.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

SITUATION. This island lies near the Malabar coast, and is subject to the English, whom it presents with a good harbour, when the flated winds, called the monsoons, render the coast of Coromandel too dangerous for navigation.

SANDA ISLANDS.

POSSESSORS. The Dutch have these in their possession. At Batavia the principal city, they have fixed the seat of their avaricious and despotic commerce. Here they monopolize the spice of the Molucca islands, from which they drive even the native birds. They also tyrannize over Ceylon where the cinnamon grows. The inhabitants had to boast of the most precious gifts of nature, until these valuable possessions tempted their tyrants to dispossess them of their liberty as well as their property. We little consider how many acts of injustice our sensual enjoyments produce, while we depend on the Dutch for the relish of our food.

AFRICA.



A F R I C A.

THE third division of the globe is a peninsula, joined to Asia by a neck of land called the isthmus of Suez.

SITUATION. It lies between thirty-seven degrees north latitude, and thirty-four degrees seven minutes south latitude, and 17—20, west longitude, and 51—20 east longitude.

EXTENT. It is 4300 miles long, and 3500 broad.

BOUNDARIES. Africa is bounded on the north by the mediterranean sea, which separates it from Europe; on the east by the isthmus of Suez, the red sea, the Indian ocean which divide it from Asia; on the south by the southern ocean; and on the west by the great atlantic ocean, which parts it from America.

DIVISION. This quarter of the globe is divided almost into two equal parts by the equator or equinoctial.

SOIL. As it lies chiefly between the tropics, great
part

part of it is composed of sandy deserts and are so intolerably hot to Europeans, as to prevent their having that access to them which is necessary to a competent knowledge of their policy or produce. Very little of Africa is, therefore, known but the coasts and islands.

CONTENTS. There have been discovered twenty-six large kingdoms which have ample riches, materials, and navigable rivers for a flourishing commerce.

PEOPLE. The Africans are not as the Americans were in their rough and simple state of nature. They are in the most disgraceful situation of human degeneracy. Being daily exposed to the lions which dispute and divide with them the woods, they sell themselves and are sold to the most abject drudgery. Those who once taught learning to the world, and contended for its empire, with abilities that long balanced the glory and prosperity of conquering Rome, are now the slaves of the rest of the world, which is equally disgraced for thus trampling like tyrants on the common and natural rights of their fellow creatures.

EGYPT.

E G Y P T .



A L A D Y O F E G Y P T .

SITUATION. **T**HIS famous country is situated between twenty and thirty-two degrees of north latitude, and twenty-eight and thirty-six east longitude.

EXTENT. It is six hundred miles long, and two hundred and fifty broad.

DIVISION.

DIVISION. This region is divided into two parts, called lower and upper Egypt. Grand Cairo is its capital.

CLIMATE. The climate, although naturally hot, enjoys a happy temperature from the overflowing of the Nile.

PRODUCE. The waters of the Nile possess such a principle of fertilization, that all the lands they water are luxuriant in their produce. Every year produces several harvests of all sorts of grain, dates, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, sugar canes, plantanes, and every root and herb that is good for the health, or agreeable to the palate. The quadrupeds fed on the meadows watered by the Nile, are astonishingly prolific, and so excellent in their species that they contend for pre-eminence with the swiftest and most beautiful horses. The hippopotamus, or river horse, and the crocodile, are the offspring of the Nile. Tigers, hyænas, camels, antelopes, apes, the ichnumen, and the camelion, are all

all natives of Egypt. To these are to be added such birds as eagles, hawks, pelicans, and ostriches.

CURIOSITIES. The artificial curiosities of each are as multifarious as those of nature, and would require a volume itself. But the pyramids, lakes, labyrinths, palaces, and catacombs are less wonderful than the change Egypt has suffered in its social state.

REVOLUTION. In this very country, now inhabited by Arabian robbers, ignorant coptes, half christians, bastard jews, and superstitious mahomedans, who meanly bend their servile necks to the galling yoke of the Turks, was born the divine HERMES, and the great SESOSTRIS, the useful arts were invented, the profound science discovered, and, in a word, the flame of philosophy, which dispelled the chimerian darkness, spread over the world was enkindled. See our universal history.

The STATES of BARBARY.



ONE OF THE GUARDS TO THE EMPEROR
OF MOROCCO.

MOROCCO.

EXTENT. **T**HIS chief of the Sates is 500 miles long, and 480 broad. The capital city is Fez, which is distant from London 1080 miles.

GOVERNMENT. Morocco is governed by an absolute emperor.

ALGIERS.

EXTENT. This state is 480 miles long and 100 broad. It is distant about 900 miles east of London.

GOVERNMENT. The Algerines are governed by an absolute monarch, who styles himself their Dey.

TUNIS.

EXTENT. This state is 220 miles long, and 170 broad. Its distance from London is 990 miles.

GOVERNMENT. Tunis is governed by an absolute prince, who is called the Dey of Tunis, and is elected by the Turkish soldiery.

TRIPOLI.

EXTENT. Tripoli, including the desert of Barca, is 1100 miles long, and from 100 to 300 broad. Its distance from London is 1440 miles.

GOVERNMENT. The Dey or sovereign of Tripoli, is not so absolute as those of the other states; for here a Turkish bashaw resides, who greatly controuls the power of this dependant sovereign.

§ H

CLIMATE.

CLIMATE. The climate of Barbary in general is mild and healthy.

SOIL. The soil affords beautiful scenes of cultivated and spontaneous produce.

PRODUCE. The produce is luxuriant having excellent wines and grapes.

PEOPLE. The people are much addicted to indulge themselves to excess in drinking the juice of their vineyards, notwithstanding this is strictly forbidden by their alcoran, and are in general distinguished for their living rather by preying on others, than their own industry.

MOORS. Here resided those moors so much celebrated for their valour and consequence in the annals of Spain. Except Tunis, the whole of these states are inhabited by ferocious pirates, who have not the least remains of the refined, liberal, and heroic passions, which so justly distinguished their ancestors.

CARTHAGE. In this part of Africa was the famous Carthage, in the destruction of which the city lost so much blood, and expended such vast treasures.

From

From the TROPIC of CANCER to the
CAPE of GOOD HOPE.



A HOTTENTOT WOMAN AND CHILD.

THE several countries contained in this immense tract of land are so little known, that it is impossible to ascertain their respective situation, boundaries, and even some of their names. We have heard, indeed,

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that

that the countries of Congo, Loango, Angola, Ethiopia, Monomotopa, and others boast each of them of their great riches, and powerful monarchs. But on these reports we have not sufficient authority to depend. We know, however, Abyssinia chiefly from romance, which afforded us rather an agreeable idea of the country and its inhabitants, until a bold traveller brought us a minute account of this country. He says, although they are christians, yet they eat their meals of beasts alive. Without either discrediting this author, or paying his account of Abyssinia an implicit belief, we are certain that the English, Dutch, and French trade to the coasts of Guinea and Senegal, for gold, ivory, and other commodities: that the Portuguese are in possession of the east and west coasts of Africa, and purchase at Zanguebar, fenna, aloes, civit, ambergris, and frankincense; that the Dutchmen settled in Caffaria, or the land of the Hottentots, on the southern parts of the continent, where they had the good fortune to possess themselves of the Cape of Good Hope, which is
the

the general rendezvous of ships bound to and from Asia. We know, likewise, that all the European nations purchase them from their princes, friends, and even from their fathers, and that these miserable slaves are transplanted into another part of the globe where they have no expectation of seeing again their dear country and friends, but believe they shall in a future existence, which make them long for death every moment of their wretched being. They labour in the sugar plantations, or in tearing from the bowels of the earth, the metals which they have just reason to curse. For who can reflect on the cruelties exercised over these wretches without shedding the tear of humanity, and feeling horror at the barbarity of their owners and task-masters, who act thus in contempt of the laws of heaven, and the cries of nature.

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the Indian Ocean.



AN AFRICAN NEGRO.

BABEL-MANDEL.

SITUATION. **T**HIS island lies in north latitude, 12 degrees, and east longitude 44, 30.

EXTENT. It is a barren spot about five miles in circumference.

NAME. It has taken its name from the dangerous freight it commands at the entrance of the Red sea.

Its

Its name signifies in Arabic, the gate of tears. This passage was formerly the only one known between India and Europe.

ZORATARA or SORATARA.

SITUATION. This island lies in 53, east longitude, and north latitude 12.

EXTENT. It is 80 miles long, and 54 broad.

SOIL. The soil is fertile and has two good harbours.

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT. The religion is mahometanism, and the government absolute. Here the India ships sometimes touch in their passage to India.

COMORA ISLANDS.

SITUATION. These are situated between 41 and 46 east longitude, and 10 and 14 north latitude. The chief, called Joanna, is about 30 miles long and 15 broad.

SOIL. They are fruitful in soil, and inhabited by Mahometan negroes, who are distinguished for their humanity.

MAURITIUS or MORITUS.

SITUATION. This island lies east longitude 56, south latitude 20.

EXTENT. Its circumference is 150 miles. It belongs to the French.

BOURBON.

SITUATION. This island which belongs, likewise, to the French, lies in east longitude 54, south lat. 21.

EXTENT. It is 90 miles in circumference.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. Bourbon and Mauritius enjoy an agreeable and healthy climate, a fertile soil, and produce excellent ebony, plenty of tobacco, rice, fruit, odoriferous gums, benzoin, raisins, pepper, palm trees, beside all animals and vegetables common to the African islands.

RIVERS. They have likewise fine rivers teeming with the choicest fish.

VOLCANO. Bourbon has a tremendous volcano.

MADAGASCAR.

SITUATION. This most considerable island in the Indian ocean, lies between 43 and 51 degrees east longitude, and 10 and 26 south latitude,

EXTENT. It is 1000 miles in length, and 300 in breadth.

SOIL.

SOIL. The soil abounds in pleasing prospects of hills, vallies, woods, and meadows, intermixed with a surprizing variety of clear rivers which are filled with excellent fish.

CLIMATE. The climate from its situation is necessarily warm, but the air is pure and wholesome.

PRODUCE. Its fertile soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, sugar, honey, cattle, fowls, and vegetables. It has, likewise, mines of silver, iron, tin, steel, copper, and even precious stones.

RELIGION. The white and tawney are mahometans and the blacks pagans.

DISCOVERED. It was first discovered by the Portuguese, and afterwards invaded by the French, who were driven away by the wise unanimity of its contending princes, who, directing their arms against the common enemy, extirpated the invaders from their territories. Thus had they the success which a defensive war deserves, and of which envious encroachment should be deprived.

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the Atlantic Ocean.



A NEGRO SLAVE OF ST. JAGO,

ST. HELENA.

SITUATION. **T**HIS island, which is the first on this side the Cape of Good Hope, and belongs to the English, is situated in west long. 6, 4, and south lat. 16.

SOIL. It is chiefly a steep rock about twenty-one miles in circumference. Although the East-India ships take

take fresh water and provisions here in their passage, yet it is of very difficult access.

PRODUCE. It affords mostly fruit and vegetables, especially yams and potatoes. It has also some hogs, poultry, and bullocks.

ASCENSION.

SITUATION. This is situated in 7, 40, south latitude, and west longitude 17.

SOIL. It is only a barren mountainous, and uninhabited island, of about twenty miles circuit.

HARBOUR. It has, however, a safe harbour where the India ships supply themselves with turtles which are found here in great quantities.

ST. MATTHEW,

Is a small uninhabited spot not worthy description. St. Thomas, Anabou, Princes island, and Ferdinando, lie in the gulph of Guinea, belong to the Portuguese, and are also very inconsiderable.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

SITUATION. These numerous islands lie between 23 and 26 degrees west long. and 14 and 18 north lat.

SOIL.

SOIL. Some are only barren rocks, and others tolerably fertile. Among the latter is Mayo, where the English possess a valuable trade for salt, under the sanction of the governor, who is a negro; and St. Jago, which is 160 miles in circumference. Here a Portuguese viceroy resides.

CLIMATE. The air of these islands in general is intolerably hot, and the soil unwholesome.

PRODUCE. Oranges and other tropical fruits, cocoa nuts, sugar, india corn, roots, herbs, hogs, poultry, and little green monkies with black faces, these islands afford.

GOREE.

SITUATION. Lies in north latitude 14, 43, and west longitude 14, 20.

EXTENT. It is not above two miles in circumference.

SOIL. It is a barren spot, but has been sufficiently watered with the blood of English, Dutch, and French, its present possessors; for man, woman, beasts, &c. which attack each other for prey, never want real objects to kindle their savage passions, but they frequently are deficient in a pretext for their cruelty.

The

The CANARIES and MADEIRAS.



AFRICAN MERCHANT OF THE CANARIES.

CANARIES.

SITUATION. **T**HESE islands, which from their charming aspect and real value, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, lie in the atlantic ocean, and are situated between 12 and 19 degrees west longitude, and 27 and 29 north latitude.

NAMES.

NAMES. They are composed of the seven following islands, Palma, Hiero, Gomera, Teneriffe, Fuerteventura, and Langarote.

CLIMATE. The air is pure and temperate.

SOIL AND PRODUCE. The soil is luxuriant and produces the most delicious fruits, especially those grapes from which the Canary wine is made. Here every grove is inhabited by those little beautiful birds which charm us with their melody, although we have deprived them of their native land, where, in a joyful choir, they daily thanked their creator for having suited their delightful abode to their delicacy.

GRAND CANARY. This island which is above one hundred and sixty miles in circumference is distinguished for its fertility : for it has two harvests annually. Here is, also, the famous land-mark called the peak of Teneriffe, which is reckoned to be three miles perpendicular. It casts out a quantity of sulphur and melted ore.

THESE

THESE Islands were planted by the Carthaginians. For their further history, see the supplemental dictionary at the end of this volume.

MADEIRAS.

SITUATION. These are situated in 32. 27. north latitude, and 19. 30. west longitude. They lie in the atlantic, and are the last islands belonging to Africa.

EXTENT. They are three in number, the largest of which is 95 miles long, and 50 broad.

CLIMATE AND SOIL. The climate is so good, and the soil so fertile, that it abounds with those delicious grapes which make the wine that is exported to every part of the globe. It, likewise, yields sugar, excellent fruits and cedars, which are planted into the most beautiful groves. For their discovery, &c. see our supplement to this volume.

AMERICA.



A M E R I C A .

SITUATION. **T**HIS quarter discovered by **COLUMBUS**, called the new world, lies between twenty-eight degrees north latitude, to near sixty degrees south latitude, and thirty-five and one hundred and thirty-six degrees west longitude.

BOUNDARIES. It is separated from Europe and Africa, by the atlantic on the east, and from Asia, by the pacific ocean on the west.

EXTENT. Its length, as far as yet discovered, exceeds 9000 miles. Its breadth is 3690.

AIR. As this quarter of the globe extends through so many climates, both north and south of the equator, it possesses a variety of temperature. It feels all the rigour of cold, the violence of heat, and mildness of both these extremes, moderating each other in the different latitudes of its immense continent.

DIVISION. It is divided into two parts, called North and South America, by an isthmus.

COUNTRIES. The countries of these regions are exceedingly numerous. It has to boast some of the most noble rivers and fertile islands.

CONQUEST. Both North and South America have been subjected by the various rival powers of Europe, who contended here for possession of territory. In the year 1492, a small company of Spaniards began those conquests which have continued for ages. In return, Europe has given to America her younger sister, those arts of civilization which somewhat recompences for former depredations, and, perhaps, will enable her to acquire at a future period, a universal ascendancy over those states by which she was before subjugated.

NEW NORTH BRITAIN or NOVA SCOTIA.



A MOUNTAIN INDIAN.

ORIGIN. **T**HIS country, comprehending LABRADOR, which lies round HUDSON'S-BAY, was originally inhabited by the Esquimaux savages, who still possess the wilder part of it.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate from its northern latitude, is very cold, and the win-

ters are of long continuance. The soil is in general barren of trees, verdure, and necessary vegetables. However the coasts so abound with fish as to supply various countries with this useful commodity. Here are innumerable birds and beasts which seem by nature intended to supply the want of vegetating produce. Among the animals are the buffalo, small tiger, lynx, and the amphibious otter. Most of these lose their colour, and assume the snowy hue on the approach of winter, as if to elude the search of the savage hunter, or to exercise him more in the pursuit of his prey, in order to render it more estimable when obtained.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT. The English, while possessed of British America, including seventeen islands, risked a settlement in this inclement soil and climate. This evinces that no bounds can limit the progress of avarice, ambition, and a spirit for discovery.

SITUATION. It lies sixty-three and seventy degrees west longitude, and forty-three and fifty-one degrees north latitude. The chief town is Anapolis.

CANADA.

C A N A D A.



A CHRISTIANOUX WOMAN of North-America.

SITUATION. **T**HIS province once called New France, lies between 43 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 61 and 81 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is 800 miles long and 200 broad.

RIVERS. Here is the great river of St. Lawrence, into which fall many other rivers. This famous river

is navigable as far as the tremendous cataract of Niagara, which descends 150 feet perpendicular.

CLIMATE. Although the winters are excessively severe, yet the air and soil in Canada are in general healthy.

PRODUCE. This country abounds in forests which afford excellent timber for naval purposes. Here are many quadrupeds. The most distinguished are the roebuck, elk, and musk-rat.

TRADE. The trade here is chiefly furs, which are obtained of the hardy natives by bartering with them commodities of scarcely any value.

GOVERNMENT. The attempts of the Americans to take Canada, having proved abortive in the late war on that continent, it remains still under the government of the English its present possessors.

RELIGION. It having been first settled by France, the religion mostly followed is that of the church of Rome. The mild government of the English has, however, greatly conciliated the affections of the inhabitants, who have long evinced their partiality to Great-Britain.

NEW ENGLAND.



AN INDIAN CHIEF OF NORTH AMERICA.

SITUATION. **T**HE New England provinces are situated between 41 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 67 and 73 degrees west longitude.

CONTENTS. It contains four united districts. The capital is Boston.

CLIMATE. The air in general is healthy. Notwithstanding they have long and severe winters, the air is

pure and serene. The summers although short are frequently extreme warm.

SOIL AND PRODUCE. The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces vegetables, flax, and such fruits as ours in the greatest perfection.

RELIGION. The non-conformists originally peopling these provinces, this is the established mode of faith.

CONSTITUTION. The non-conformists and republicans refusing to admit the importation of the tea, which they destroyed at Boston, being the cause of a succession of violent proceedings, ending in a fourteen years war, occasioned their present change of government from that of Great-Britain, to the States of America. This constitution seems with some few exceptions, to have adopted the principles of the English government, except the regal prerogative, and the hereditary power of the lords.

INDEPENDENCE. Their independence having been granted by Great-Britain, we leave time to ascertain the good or evil that may be the result to its present possessors.

NEW-YORK.



A MOHAWK INDIAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS province lies between 40 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 72 and 74 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is 300 miles long, but scarcely 60 broad in any part of it.

PRODUCE. The country abounds in corn and cattle, and in a good breed of excellent horses. Here the inhabitants employ themselves in the cod and whale fisheries.

TRADE.

TRADE. They supply the sugar islands with flour, pork, salt-beef, fish, horses, and timber, and export a considerable quantity of dried and salted fish, logwood, whale oil, and bone, to England, where they purchase in return most of their tools, cloathing, and furniture.

CLIMATE. The air is temperate. But the winters are colder than might be expected in such latitudes.

REVOLUTIONS. It once belonged to the Dutch, but by right of conquest became afterwards the property of the English. And being granted to JAMES, Duke of York, when he came to the throne, it reverted to the crown. Before this period it was called the New Netherlands.

IROQUOIS AND HURONS. The Iroquois and Hurons are the savages most dreaded in this province. The barbarities exercised on each other formerly would shock humanity to relate.

GOVERNMENT. Since the independency of America, New-York has belonged to the United States. The chief city was the head quarters of the British army during the American war.

PENNSYLVANIA.

P E N S Y L V A N I A.



A DELAWARE INDIAN.

SITUATION. **T**HIS country lies between 39 and 44 degrees of north latitude, and 74 and 81 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is 300 miles long, and 240 broad. The famous city of Philadelphia is its capital.

CLIMATE AND SOIL. The climate is healthy, and the soil fertile.

RIVERS. The Delaware river which bounds it on the

the east, renders this province very convenient for commerce.

PRODUCE. The soil affords grain, cattle, timber, pot ashes, wax, skins, and furs.

TRADE. They export to the West-Indies, salted beef, pork, and fish, horses and pipe-slaves. They take in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they still continue to take cloathing, furniture, tools, hard-ware, and implements.

RELIGION. The first planters being chiefly quakers, this is the religion mostly established here.

PLANTED. It was first planted by that wise and peaceable legislator, PENN, in the reign of Charles II. He purchased the lands he meant to cultivate, and invited persons of all religions to settle in his new plantation.

GOVERNMENT. The government remained proprietary, until the late revolution first sowed the seeds of discord, where the olive had so successfully been planted, and flourished while it wreathed round the pillars of liberality and universal benevolence.

VIRGINIA.

V I R G I N I A.



A NOBLEMAN OF VIRGINIA.

SITUATION. **V**IRGINIA, so called from its being discovered in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the first country planted by the English in America, lies between 74 and 84 degrees west longitude, and 36 and 39 degrees north latitude.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It is about 240 miles long and 120 broad.

CLIMATE. The weather is subject to change.

PRODUCE. The soil affords timber, wild grapes, silk grass, hemp, flax, and tobacco, its staple commodity. Here are found sweet nightingales, and beautiful humming birds.

TRADE. They live chiefly by supplying the greater parts of Europe with tobacco.

RELIGION. The religion is that of the church of England. The clergy being regularly established were provided with houses, glebes, and tithes of tobacco in every parish.

POOR. The poor in this country live in so happy a climate, and so fruitful a soil, there are none in want of a subsistence. But although they are not so extremely indigent, they are not remarkably wealthy.

AGED AND INFIRM. Those who are too aged and infirm to work, are plentifully maintained in the houses of their planters, who are reimbursed at the public expence.

Hos.

HOSPITALITY. Inns from being unnecessary are scarcely seen in Virginia. Here travellers are entertained without recommendation, at the houses of the country gentlemen and planters.

CAPITAL. Williamsbourg is reckoned the capital.

PLANTED. This country was first founded and planted by Sir Walter Raleigh. It was, however, not entirely settled until the sixteenth century. Its great settler, Columbus, was ill rewarded for his labours. But we should consider that superior abilities should not be exerted to gratify, but to restrain ambition.



The CAROLINAS and GEORGIAS.



A COUGHNOWAGA WOMAN.

SITUATION. **N**ORTH and South Carolina and Georgia, lie between 75 and 86 degrees west longitude, and 31 and 36 degrees north latitude.

EXTENT. It is 500 miles in length from north to south. Its breadth is unknown, from its western limits not having been yet ascertained.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE. The produce of North Carolina is chiefly tobacco. South Carolina affords great quantities of rice and cotton. Georgia produces mostly the same commodity. It is, however, the most barren of the three, and was used as a barrier defence against the French and Spaniards.

SOIL. The soil of the Carolinas is so good as to be capable of producing silk, corn, wine, oil, skins, furs, naval stores, and other necessities of life, were they but cultivated. Here are flowery plains where the bees exert their industry to the great advantage and gratification of the inhabitants.

PLANTED. When these countries were first planted, the colonists had great and numerous contentions for territory with the natives. But about the year 1728, the Indians allied themselves with the English. These fruitful and valuable countries have suffered in common, with the rest of the former British colonies, the miseries and calamities inseparable from so long a period as fourteen years of civil war and intestine commotion.

TERRA FIRMA and PERU.



A PERUVIAN PRINCE.

SITUATION. **T**ERRA FIRMA or Castella del Oro, lies between the equator, and 12 degrees north latitude, and between 62 and 83 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is 1400 miles in length and 700 broad.

SOIL. This country is so mountainous of soil, that travellers

travellers are usually six days in crossing the isthmus of Darien, which is only sixty miles. It is in some parts, however, tolerably fruitful.

CLIMATE. This climate produces so much rain, that from April to November they call the rainy season, from the perpetual showers that fall between these months. They have, therefore, scarcely three months of fair weather in the year. These incessant rains cause great torrents to fall from the hills, which greatly obstruct and endanger the travellers who pass from one sea to the other. From this country we import the Jesuit's bark.

CONTENTS. Terra Firma contains ten provinces. The capital city is Panama.

P E R U.

SITUATION. Peru lies between the equator, and 25 degrees south latitude, and 60 and 81 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is upwards of one thousand miles long, and five hundred broad. The famous city of Lima is its capital.

SETTLEMENT. The Spaniards found the Peruvians

not only a civilized, but a powerful people. They, however, subdued, and afterwards hunted them like wild beasts. They then quarrelled among themselves, and fought under the walls of Cusco, the chief city of Peru. But the natives had not spirit sufficient to embrace this opportunity of recovering their liberties which have not and perhaps never will return again.

RELIGION. The Peruvians formerly were idolators of the sun. They are now obliged to embrace the Romish religion.



CHILI and PARAGUAY.



A SPANISH LADY OF CHILI.

SITUATION. **C**HILI lies between 25 and 45 degrees south latitude, and 65 and 85 west longitude.

EXTENT. Its length is 1200 miles, and breadth 500.

CLIMATE AND SOIL. The soil and climate are nearly the same as those of Peru. St. Jago is the capital.

K 2

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE. They have ostriches, copper, and the purest gold in the world.

PEOPLE. The Arauques are reckoned as valiant and warlike a people as any in either North or South America. An Arauque has no dread of a Spaniard, whom he rivals in every skill and excellence in war.

PARAGUAY.

SITUATION. This country lies between 12 and 39 degrees south latitude, and 50 and 76 west longitude.

EXTENT. It is reckoned to be 1600 miles long, and 1000 broad.

PRODUCE. The soil produces rice, India corn, cattle and fruits.

CIVILIZATION. The Jesuits having obtained a grant of the lands from the crown of Spain, formed the natives into a political body, instructed them in religion, incited them to industry, and guarded them as subjects, who, in return, obeyed the Jesuits as their governors and honoured them as their parents.

GOVERNMENT. The happy and flourishing government

ment of the Jesuits being subverted by the Spaniards and Portuguese, the natives were submitted to their policy. These fathers, however, justly expelled from their colleges, claimed both praise and admiration for the services they had rendered to the inhabitants of Paraguay.



EAST and WEST FLORIDA.



KING OF FLORIDA.

SITUATION. THESE countries lie between 25 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 89 and 87 west longitude.

RIVERS. The celebrated river of the Mississippi and that of St. John's are the principal.

CAPITAL TOWNS. St. Augustine and Pensacola are the capitals of each division.

CLIMATE. The climate is generally healthy, and the winters short.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE. The soil affords most of the productions natural to the West-Indies and America. Precious stones, quicksilver, copper, iron ore and pearls, are found likewise in this country. Here animals are numerous and vegetables plenty.

PLANTED. Florida was first possessed and named by the Spaniards, who ceded it to Great-Britain. It was again restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of the last peace. The wisdom of ceding this fine country, and granting independence to the thirteen colonies of America, we pretend not to decry. We, however, cannot avoid thinking that it was an instance that the valuable blessings of peace, like other desirable possessions, may be too dearly purchased.

ST. AUGUSTINE. This town is very inconsiderable for a capital town. But the fort which is at a little distance, although not very strong, has baffled in former wars many attempts of the English.

RELIGION. The religion followed in both the Floridas is chiefly the church of Rome.

OLD and NEW MEXICO.



A MEXICAN WOMAN,

SITUATION. **O**LD MEXICO, frequently called New Spain, is situated between 8 and 28 degrees north latitude, and 83 and 116 degrees west latitude.

EXTENT. It is upwards of 2000 miles long, and
from

from 60 to 600 broad. Its form is somewhat similar to Italy.

SOIL. The soil is barren, and mostly mountainous. Many of the hills are volcanoes. There are many bays and moors towards the eastern shore.

PRODUCE. Logwood and bamboo canes are the chief commodities. They have all kinds of wild beasts, but had none that were tame until they were sent there by the Europeans.

CLIMATE. The hills between the mountains afford a temperature that cause them to be more inhabited than any other parts of the country.

GOVERNMENT. The natives of Mexico being destitute of iron, and skill in war, could not defend their gold. They were, therefore, submitted to the tyranny of the Spanish yoke by **CORTÉZ**, and a handful of his countrymen. The liberty of Mexico being, thus lost, the conquerors disgraced their triumph by the most unparalleled barbarity. Such deeds they committed as have

have rendered their actions the horror of past, and will be the execration of future ages.

RELIGION. The present natives are obliged by the inquisition to profess popery. The Spanish clergy, monks and nuns are here very numerous. The chief dignities of church and state are conferred on native Spaniards, not on the Creols their descendants.

NEW MEXICO CITY, Is about six miles in circumference, very populous, and much admired for the beauty of its buildings, coolness of situation, and natural strength.



BRAZIL

BRAZIL and GUIANA.



A BRAZILIAN CHIEF.

SITUATION. **B**RAZIL lies between the equator and 35 degrees of south latitude, and 35 and 60 degrees of west longitude.

EXTENT. It is 2500 miles long, and 700 broad.

PRODUCE. This country affords sugar, tobacco,
gold,

gold, diamonds, and the valuable dying wood which bears its name. The country is pleasing in aspect. It is shaded by high mountains, watered with fine streams, and adorned with the freshest verdure.

THE CAPITAL. St. Salvador is the chief city, and was discovered by Vespasius Americus, from which the whole continent derives its name.

GOVERNMENT. The government is that of the Portuguese, by whom it is mostly possessed.

RELIGION. The catholic church is the prevailing faith.

GUIANA.

SITUATION. This country named by some the savage coast, lies between 50 and 65 west longitude, and the equator and 8 degrees north latitude.

RIVERS. The rivers of Amazon and Oronoque bound this country. The inundations of the latter frequently oblige the inhabitants to build, like birds, in the trees.

EXTENT.

EXTENT. It has an extent of coast reaching 250 leagues.

AMAZONS. Some travellers assert that in this country dwell a race of Amazons.

PEOPLE. In some part of this country the manners of the people are such as to barter their women. Here an old woman is the most valuable because she is reckoned more laborious and less addicted to youthful indolencies.



BRITISH ISLANDS in the West-Indies.



A FEMALE NEGRO OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

AMONG these the principal is Jamaica, which lies between 17 and 18 degrees north latitude, and 76 and 79 west longitude. It is 140 miles long, and 60 broad, and is very liable to thunder, lightening, hurricanes, and earthquakes. It abounds in sugar, coffee, and pimento.

mento. Among its animals, birds, and reptiles, are the land and sea tortoise, aligator, parrot, humming bird, and a number of venomous creatures. Here grow the soap, logwood, and mahogany trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, MONTSERRAT, DOMINICA, and GRENADA,

Are next in distinction. But none of them, although possessed of similar productions, are in the least competition with Jamaica. Grenada has, however, to boast of being the cause of our expending a considerable share of blood and treasure contending for it with other rival votaries in ambition for empire.

THESE islands, and the rest of the West-Indies were thus called from a presumption, at first, that they extended to the East-Indies. It was however, afterwards found they were distant from each other, half the circumference of the globe.

SPANISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.



A SPANIARD OF CUBA.

CUBA.

THE principal of these is Cuba, which lies between 19 and 23 north latitude, and 79 and 87 west longitude. It is 700 miles in length, and only 70 in its medium breadth, The capital city is the Havannah.

The

The climate is hot and frequently tempestuous. The soils, however, is excellent, and abounds with the general produce of these islands.

HISPANIOLA.

Lies between 17 and 21 north latitude, and 69 and 74 west longitude. It is 450 miles long and 160 broad. This beautiful island seems to have no charms for the Spaniards since the discovery of the mines of Peru, and the gold mines of this island have been exhausted. So that most of the country is left to the pleasure and possession of the French.

PORTO-RICO, the VIRGIN ISLES, TRINIDAD, MARGARITTA, and several small neighbouring islands, belong to the Spaniards, who, likewise, possess Chilo and Juan Fernandez, which they have lately fortified in the south-sea. But the natives of Spain always thirsted for that gold which impoverishes, while it excites them to commit the greatest barbarities to acquire it.

FRENCH, DUTCH, and DANISH
WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.



A NEGRO SLAVE OF MARTINICO.

MARTINICO.

THIS island, belonging to the French, lies between 14 and 16 degrees north latitude, and 61 west longitude.

THE soil, climate, and produce are nearly the same as those of the other islands of St. Lucia, Marigalante, &c. which is tolerably good.

CURACOA,

CURAZAO and EUSTATIA.

THESE islands are in the possession of the Dutch, who are labouring continually to reap every advantage they can from the improvement of their culture and the extension of their commerce. But it is probable St. Eustatia will never recover the commercial consequence it had before it was taken and retaken in the late war.

ST. THOMAS and ST. CROIX.

THESE are the only islands possessed by the Danes in the West-Indies. Easy as other european powers have acquired settlements in the Caribbee islands, the Danes have sometimes found the native indians, even in these islands, capable of being so roused as to endanger their possessions.

A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F
U N I V E R S A L
G E O G R A P H Y.

D I C T I O N A R Y
O F
U N I V E R S A L G E O G R A P H Y.

A.

ABORIGINES, the most antient kingdom of Italy. was founded by Inachus, B. C. 1330.

ACHAIA was founded by Achæus, son of Euthus, B. C. 1080, and is now subject to the Turks.

ALGIERS was anciently Numidia, until it was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 44. It recovered its independence, until Barbarossa, a pirate, whom the inhabitants invited to protect them from the Spaniards, submitted it to his power, A. D. 1516. The Otto-

mans next reduced it to their authority, under which it at present remains.

AMAZONS are of fabulous origin. The Scythians who inhabited Cappadocia are said to be their ancestors. Their husbands having been destroyed by those that were accustomed to pillage, the widows established a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful state of servitude. To perpetuate, however, this race, they admitted the embraces of strangers, and whatever male issue was the consequence, they sent to the fathers. A queen of the Amazons is said to have lived thirteen days with Alexander the Great in hopes of issue by him. But she died soon after she returned home, about 330 B. C.

AMERICA, its settlements: Mexico was conquered by Spain, A. D. 1521, and Peru by the same power in 1532. Brazil was planted by the Portuguese, 1549. John Cabot, an Englishman settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498. Florida was ceded by the peace of 1763 to the English. Louisiana

was

was possessed by the French, 1718. Eastward of the Mississippi was ceded in 1763 to the English. Virginia, the first British settlement in North America, was planted by James I. 1607. New England was planted by the Plymouth company, 1614. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, the celebrated quaker, 1681. Lord Baltimore planted Maryland, 1633. Carolina was settled by English merchants, 1670. New-York, although settled by the Dutch, became the possession of the English, 1664. General Oglethorpe was the founder of Georgia, 1702. Sir William Alexander settled Nova-Scotia 1622. After being alternately in the power of France and England it was confirmed as the possession of the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was settled by the French 1534. But Quebec being taken by General Wolfe, it became the possession of the English, 1759. and was ceded by the peace of 1763.

AQUITAINE, the duchy of, being conquered by Henry V. 1418, has ever since been possessed by the crown of England. When the king is seated in parliament,

ment, an officer stands with a sword and ducal cap on his right side, to shew his claim to this duchy.

ARABIA. See the universal history.

ARGOS, See universal history.

ARMENIA was part of the Median empire, until B. C. 224. It is now subject to the Turks.

ASSYRIAN empire, see universal history.

ATHENS, see the universal history.

AZORES, islands of, were first discovered A. D. 1449.

B.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, were possessed by the English, under the command of Capt. Rogers, 1718.

BARBADOES ISLAND was settled by the English, 1627. Here first began the sugar trade with this country.

BENCOOLEN, possessed and settled by the East-India company, 1682, in order to preserve to them the pepper trade, of which they had before been deprived by the Dutch.

BERMUDA

BERMUDA or Somer's Isles in North-America planted by the English in the reign of James I. 1612.

BITHYNIA was an ancient kingdom of Asia. It maintained its independance until it was conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, 560 B. C. It was next subdued by Alexander the Great, 332. B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty, which it maintained until the last king of Bithynia bequeathed it to the Romans, 40 B. C. All its consequence in modern history, is that the Othman Turks rose from its destruction; for this power, having taken Prusa its capital, made it the seat of their empire until they possessed themselves of Constantinople.

BOHEMIA, the duchy, Prince Zemicolas made a kingdom, A. D. 1199. It is now an appendage of the German empire.

BOMBAY, in India, first possessed by the English, in consequence of Charles II. receiving it as the portion of his queen, the Princess Catharine of Portugal, A. D.

1661.

1661. William III. granted it to the East-India company, 1588.

BOURBON, the crown of Spain was first settled on a younger branch of that family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.

BRAZIL was discovered and seized by Portugal, 1500.

BRITISH ISLES, first inhabited by the Britons of the same race as the Gauls or Celtæ. They were first invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. without obtaining any conquests. Their conquests by the Romans was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85. They remained under this power until 410, when they were subdued by the Saxons, who divided it into seven petty kingdoms called the heptarchy, which Egbert ended by uniting them under one government, when he was crowned king of England, 829. See our history of England.

C.

CAMPEACHY BAY, first settled by the English log-wood cutters, A. D. 1662.

CANARY.

CANARY ISLANDS, were conquered and first possessed by the Spaniards, 1490.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, were discovered by the Portuguese, 1474. They are inhabited by negroes.

CEYLON, the island of, was seized by the Dutch, 1656.

CHINA, the empire of, is said to have been founded by Fohi, about 2240 B. C. It has been governed ever since A. D. 1645, by emperors of the dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who then conquered this country.

CORINTH, city of, was built about 1500 B. C. This famous kingdom in Greece, the Romans destroyed 146 B. C.

CORSICA, island of, was subject to Genoa until 1730. It became free in 1733, and was made a kingdom by Theodore, its first and only sovereign, 1736. The Genoese ceded it to France, 1770.

CRETE, island of, was anciently inhabited by the Idæi, Daëtyli, and Curetes. It first became distinguished in the reign of Minos its famous legislator. B.C.

1015. The Romans subjected it to their power, B. C. 68. It was next conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 812. The Venetians afterwards possessed this island 1204, with whom it remained until it was taken by the Turks its present possessors, A. D. 1669,

CYPRUS, island of, was exceedingly famous in ancient history. The Greek emperors possessed it from the reign of Theodosius, A. D. 716, until one Isaac Comnenes reduced it to his power. Richard I. conquered and bestowed it on Guy of Lusignan, from whom began the dynasty of Cyprus, A. D. 1194, which continued until 1473. The Venetians next possessed it. But Selim II. taking it A. D. 1571, it has remained ever since under the Ottoman empire.

D.

DENMARK, was inhabited by the ancient Cimbri, who settled in this country, A. M. 1797. It was inhabited by the Goths, and little known until A. D. 714, when Gormo reigned.

EAST INDIES, were discovered by the Romans but

in what period has never been yet ascertained. Alexander the Great made many conquests in this country, 327 B. C. The English first began its commercial intercourse with them in the reign of Elizabeth, 1591. This trade was first chartered December 31, 1600.

EGYPT. See universal history.

ENGLAND. See our history of England.

EPIRUS. This kingdom was rendered famous in history by the valorous exploits of Pyrrhus, about B. C. 900. It became a republic B. C. 240. The Romans next subdued it B. C. 167. Being afterwards conquered by Mahomet II. A. D. 1466, it became subject to the Ottoman empire, under which power it has ever since remained.

F.

FALKLAND ISLES, discovered A. D. 1662, possessed by the Spaniards from the English, 1770, and again restored to England, 1771.

FLANDERS. This was the country of the ancient Belgæ. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47, B. C.

It was next subjected to France, A. D. 412, and was governed by earls deputed and created by this power from 864, to 1369. It was next transferred by marriage to the house of Austria, and afterwards yielded to Spain, 1556. It relieved itself from this power 1572, and by the treaty of Vienna, in 1775, it was annexed to the German empire.

FRANCE, was inhabited by the Gauls.* About B. C. 200, it was colonized by the Belgæ. B. C. 25, it was conquered by the Romans. It was afterwards divided among the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, from A. D. 400 until 476, when the Franks (some German emigrants) established it as the kingdom of France, under its first sovereign Cloris. Edward III. of England conquered it all except Paris, between the years 1341 and 1359. Henry V. completed the conquest A. D. 1420. Henry VI lost it again between the years 1434 and 1450. It is governed at present by Louis XVI.

GENOA,

G.

GENOA, was anciently inhabited by the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B. C. with which power it continued until the establishment of its republic, A. D. 950.

GERMANY, was formed originally into independent states who about B. C. 25, greatly distinguished themselves by their resisting the Roman power, from that period, until A. D. 290, when they entirely expelled the forces of this ambitious people from this country. Great part of it was conquered 432, by the Huns, who were driven from China. Charlemagne conquered and began to govern the whole, A. D. 802. It continued with France, until Lotharius, losing France, but preserving Germany, caused the separation. The German nobles chose Conrad as their first Emperor, in 912. Rodolph of Hapsburgh, was chosen Emperor, after an inter-regnum of twenty-two years, A. D. 1273. He was the first of the house of Austria who governed the country. It continued in this family until it passed to

the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heirefs of Austria, to Francis Duke of Lorraine, (father of the present emperor) who was elected 1745.

GREENLAND, the first ship was sent there by the English, A. D. 1614.

GUINEA, the first slave trade by the English began in the reign of Elizabeth, 1563.

H.

HANOVER, was a small duchy, until George I. possessing himself of Zell, Saxe, Lamenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald, made it a ninth electorate, A. D. 1692. It was, however, not ratified by the three imperial colleges, until 1708.

HANS-TOWNS, some port towns in Germany, that confederated in 1241, and thus supported their commercial independance until 1500.

HOLLAND, was part of the Belgæan territory, and conquered by the Romans, B. C. 47. Thierry, first count of Holland, made it a sovereignty, A. D. 868, which

which continued until 1417, when it surrendered to the Duke of Burgundy. Being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, it ceded itself to Spain, from whose tyranny it revolted, and formed the present republic of the united provinces, 1579. The Stadtholdership was made hereditary in the house of Orange, not excepting females, 1747.

HUDSON'S BAY, was first discovered in the reign of Elizabeth, 1553.

HUNGARY was anciently called Pannonia, and was subject to the Romans, B. C. 11; conquered by the Huns, A. D. 376; annexed to the German empire, under the reign of Charlemagne; became an independent kingdom in 920; and was made the seat of a desperate contest for it between the Turks and the Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when it was by the treaty of Belgrade, ceded to the latter, under whose power it has since remained.

Jews. See universal history.

INDOSTAN, or the Mogul empire, was first entirely subjected by Jenghis Khan, a prince of Tartary, about A. D. 1220. Timur Bek was made, by conquest, Great Mogul, in 1399. His dynasty, continued until Tamerlane possessed himself of it in the fifteenth century. The power of the moguls was considerably diminished by Kouli Khan, the famous sophy of Persia. Since this time many of the rajahs and nabobs have become independent.

IRELAND. They are imagined to have been a part of the Celtæ. Being divided into several petty states, it was conquered by Henry II. A. D. 1172. Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, having expelled the English was proclaimed king of Ireland, in 1315. The Scots was in their turn expelled by the English, in 1318. The English gained a final and peaceable possession of it in 1614.

LOMBARDY, was first peopled by the Lombards who were a detachment of Alcmans from the Marche of Brandenburg, and were distinguished for their bravery.

Justinian

Justinian invited them into Italy against the Goths. For their services, he gave them part of Upper Pan-
nonia, A. D. 548. Passing into Italy, their chief was
proclaimed king by his army at Milan, 570. This
kingdom made considerable conquests and protected it-
self until Charlemagne took Desiderius its last king, and
transferred the kingdom to his German territories,
772.

LORRAINE, was made an independent duchy, A. D.
851. in which still it continued until Lewis XIV. an-
nexed it to the crown of France, in whose power it now
remains, although Prince Charles, brother to the late
emperor of Germany is permitted to enjoy, for his life,
the title.

LYDIA, was a very ancient kingdom, and govern-
ed by a long dynasty, until its last king Cræsus was
conquered by Cyrus, 544, B. C. It remained under
the Persian government until it was conquered by
Alexander the Great. Forming a part of the new
kingdom of Pergamos, 283, Attalus, king of Perga-

mos, bequeathed it to the Romans, 133, B. C. The Turks finally conquered it A. D. 1326.

M.

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. See universal history.

MADEIRA, island of, was discovered by Macham, an English sailor, who fled from England for an illicit amour.

MEDIA. See universal history.

MILAN. This celebrated duchy is said to have been built by the Gauls, 408, B. C. It surrendered itself to the Romans 222, B. C. and was formed into a republic, A. D. 1221. It was afterwards governed by dukes from 1395 to 1501, when Lewis XII. of France conquered it. The Germans recovered, and annexed it to their empire.

MOROCCO, empire of, The ancient Mauritania Nefac, king of Egypt conquered it, 1008, B. C. The Romans possessed it 25, B. C. and reduced it to a province, A. D. 50. It suffered many revolutions until the dynasty of the Almoravides was established;

Morocco

Morocco was built by the second of this family. It was next governed by a Mahometan sect, which began with Abdalla 1116, and ended 1212 by the last sovereign of this dynasty being entirely defeated in Spain. The provinces of Fez and Tremecen then became independent kingdoms. The kings of Fez next settled Morocco. Mahomet's descendants finally subdued and united the three kingdoms under the title of the empire of Morocco, about 1550, which is their present state of political existence.

N.

NORWAY, was, including Sweden, the ancient Scardinavia. A princess of Denmark being by marriage, queen of Norway, caused it to be united to Denmark, to which power it has belonged ever since A. D. 1375.

O.

OTAHEITE. See appendix.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, is the sovereignty of the Turks. It was founded at Constantinople, on the destruction

struction of the empire of the eastern Greeks, by Othman I. A. D. 1300.

P.

PERSIA, empire of, see universal history.

PHRYGIA Minor, is celebrated in ancient history for the reigns of Priam and his ancestors, and for taking of Troy its capital. It was added to the Lydian empire, under Cræsus 560, B. C. and shared his fate.

PICTS, a race of ancient britons who were totally destroyed by the Scots.

POLAND, was the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Romans. Lechus was created its first duke, A. D. 694. It became a kingdom, A. D. 1000, when Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferred the title of king of Poland on Boleslaus I. To this kingdom Boleslaus II. added Red Russia by marrying the heiress of that country, 1059. In 1772, it was divided between the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia.

PONTUS.

PONTUS. The kingdom of, became independent of the Macedonians about 300 B. C. Under the dynasty of Mithridates it became famous, until the Romans totally defeated Mithridates VII. 64, B. C. Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebifond, A. D. 1204, which continued until destroyed by the Turks, A. D. 1459.

PORTUGAL. Its ancient inhabitants were the Lusitani, who submitted to the Romans, 250, B. C. From A. D. 409, to 711, it was inhabited successively by the Alans, Suevi, and the Goths. It was then conquered by the Saracens. Count Henry expelled the Saracens, and his son Alonzo, conquering Lisbon, assumed the title of king of Portugal, in 1146. It was seized by Philip II. of Spain, in 1580, and in 1640, it was recovered by the duke of Braganza, in whose family it has remained ever since.

PRUSSIA, or Boniffia, was scarcely known as a state, before A. D. 1007, when they were governed by dukes. The knights of the teutonic order, and the Poles,

Poles, conquered them successively. It became independent of Poland in 1683; and the duke assumed, with the consent of the emperor, the title of king, in 1702.

R.

RHODES, was peopled from Crete, 916, B. C. Its republic was completed, 480, B. C.

RUSSIA, or Muscovy. Its first chief power was possessed by Rurick, grand duke of Novogorod, A. D. 862. Woldimer was the first christian king, 981. In 1058 it was conquered by the Poles. The foundation of Moscow was laid by Andrey I. who began to reign 1158. It was conquered by the Mogul Tartars, 1200. and was restored to its independency 1540, by John Basilowitz. The Russians discovered and conquered Siberia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Peter I. made it an empire 1721. A revolution was effected without bloodshed in favour of Elizabeth, 1740. Another was effected in favour of the present empress, in 1762. The emperor John, an infant,

was deposed, imprisoned, and at last murdered, by the officer of the guard preventing his being released, by some who attempted thus to restore him to his kingdom.

S.

SAVOY. A part of the ancient Gallia Narbonensis, submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C. In 395 it was seized by the Alemans, and in 496, by the Franks. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland in 1040, when it was given to Hubert, by the emperor of Germany. In 1713, Victor, duke of Savoy, with the assistance of the English, took Sicily, which he exchanged for Sardinia, and the title of king. Thus the kings of Sardinia derive the title of Duke of Savoy, which was the former possession of their own ancestors.

SCOTLAND, anciently Caledonia. Its inhabitants owe their origin to the Celtæ. It was little known until it was subdued by the Romans under Agricola, A. D. 85. The inhabitants were divided into two classes, called the Piets and Scots. The Romans left
Scotland

Scotland in 410. The Picts are said to have been subdued by Kenith II. the first sovereign of the whole island, about 839. Alexander III. dying, the crown was claimed by twelve candidates, which being referred to Edward I. enabled him to conquer it. The Scots did not recover their kingdom until 1314. James VI. king of Scotland succeeded to the crown of England, 1603, which caused afterwards the union of the two crowns. In 1707, the two kingdoms were united under the title and government of Great-Britain.

SICILY. Was anciently inhabited by the Secani, and the Etruscans.

SPAIN. Was anciently divided into several small states. The Carthaginians settled in the south parts of it, 530 B. C. extended their conquests in the country by Hannibal, 209. B. C. The Romans possessed themselves of the whole territory, 16 B. C. who were expelled A. D. 568, by the Goths, its possessors, until it was conquered by the Saracens in 711. The counts
of

of Castile became masters of Leon, Oviedo, and Toledo, which had before been separate kingdoms, 1080. By the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Ferdinand king of Arragon, A. D. 1479, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon became united. Ferdinand having conquered Navarre and Granada, entirely destroyed the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Thus began the Spanish monarchy.

SPARTA. See universal history.

SWEDEN. Until the reign of Borneo, III. 1714, the history of this country is very uncertain. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on Albert their king being obliged to resign, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown until 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes. Ever since it has been independent. In 1772, it was made an absolute monarchy by the present patriotic king.

SWITZERLAND, and Swiss Cantons. The Helvetic was the ancient inhabitants. Julius Cæsar defeated them,

them, 57 B. C. It remained subject to the Romans until some Germans emigrated. Alemans conquered it, A. D. 395. Clovis, king of France expelled them in 496. It was made part of the kingdom of Burgundy in 1037. The last king of Burgundy gave it to Courad II. the last emperor of Germany. It then became a part of the empire, and remained until 1307, when a singular revolt established its present independency, and the name of the thirteen cantons. Its government was then made republic, 1315, and it was confirmed by treaty with the other european powers, 1649. Seven of the thirteen cantons are catholics, the other six are protestants.

SYRIA. See our universal history.

T.

TARTARY. The famous Jinghes Khan was the first acknowledged sovereign of this extensive country, A.D. 1206. It was possessed by his descendents until 1582, when the Moguls revolted to the Manchew Tartars,

who

who reigned in China. The Eluths became independent about A. D. 1400, in which state they remain at present.

THEBES, was called Cadma, from its founder Cadmus. It was made a republic, 820 B. C. was dismantled by the Romans, 145, and is now in possession of the Turks.

THRACE, was a very considerable portion of the ancient Greece. Philip and Alexander conquered and annexed it to the Macedonian empire, 335 B. C. Byzantium, on whose ruins Constantinople was built, was the capital. The Turks took it, A. D. 1453.

TROY, was built by Tros, on mount Ida, about 1400 B. C. His son Ilus named it Ilium, about B. C. 1331. The confederate Greeks, after a siege of ten years, burnt and destroyed its kingdom, 1184 B. C. The Arundelian marbles date its destruction, 1209. B. C.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLY, the former is situated very near where ancient Carthage stood. They both formed

great part of the Carthaginian state. The Romans destroyed them entirely after the third punic war, 148, B. C. Tripoly was taken by Dragut, a famous Turkish pirate, A. D. 1551. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, form the three piratical states of Barbary. Algiers and Tripoly are partly subject to the Ottomans, while the emperor of Morocco governs Tunis.

TYRE. See universal history.

VENICE, was anciently inhabited by the Veneti. The Gauls having conquered it, made it a kingdom, 356. B. C. Marcellus, the Roman, conquered it, and slew the Gallic king, 221 B. C. The islands on which Venice is built, was first inhabited A. D. 421. by Italians who fled from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, who ravaged Italy. The republic was made independent, A. D. 803. It was first governed by Doges, A. D. 697.

W.

WALES, was peopled by the ancient Britons, who fled from the tyranny of the Saxons, A. D. 447, Thus
Wales

Wales remained until Henry I. subdued South Wales, in 1157; and Edward I. entirely reduced the whole, and ended its independence by the death of Llewellyn, its last prince, 1282. The Welch were not reconciled to this revolution until the queen happened to be brought to-bed at Carnarvon, of a son, who was stiled Prince of Wales, in 1284. Wales was incorporated with England, by an act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.



A P P E N D I X.

B O T A N Y B A Y.

ANXIOUS to render every part of this work as instructive and interesting as possible, and Botany Bay being now a part of the world allotted for civilization, we have collected the following particulars respecting the geography of this new world, from the most accurate and authentic accounts we could obtain.

SITUATION. This island lies in 33 degrees south latitude, near a large tract of land called New-Holland, which extends from the Prince of Wales' island, in 16 degrees, to Dieman's land in 41 degrees.

GOVERNMENT. The government that is established by the new colonists at their present station, Sydney's

Cove, which is about twelve or fourteen miles distant from Botany Bay, consists of a civil, criminal, military, and an admiralty court.

PUNISHMENTS. The principal punishments that have yet been inflicted on culprits are whipping, confinement in a sort of bastile built on a rock, and hanging.

NATIVES. The men are upright, but ungracefully made. The women stoop very much, and are exceedingly awkward in their gait, which arises from their resting themselves with one foot on their knee while they stand on the other. Their colour is of a dingy copper. They have broad and ill-formed features; the nose is broad and flat, their lips wide and thick, and their eyes large and circular. The men have bushy beards, and on their heads furzy hair, which is stuck full of fish teeth and bits of shells; this is all their ornaments, except a bone fastened in the cartilage of the nose, which is only worn by a few of the most distinguished. Some indeed, have a belt of coloured clay smeared on them. And several women were seen
with

with two joints cut off the little finger apparently as a mark either of honour or disgrace.

MANNERS. These natives appear to have few ideas of order or decency; all the traces of religion among them is a peculiar veneration they pay to a black bird of the raven kind, which is singularly great; for a native seeing a colonist presenting his gun at one of these birds, the untutored savage threw himself between, although he was sensible of the danger to which he was, thus exposed. They wear no covering whatever.

HABITATIONS AND UTENSILS. They have a few huts, which are not high enough to admit of their standing upright. But they chiefly inhabit clefts in rocks, on the shore, or small caves dug in the sides of hills. All their utensils seem to be divided between the purposes of war and subsistence. They have a long spear of hard wood, which they jerk with such dexterity as sometimes to kill a bird; they have a shield made of the bark of a tree, which is almost impenetrable.

ble. They have a lance with which they strike fish and seldom fail to kill. Their tackle consists of a hook made of a shell, and a line formed of bark, beat into thread; and their wants being few, these are all the instruments they require, except an adze of stone, with which they cut wood. A strong evidence of the goodness of providence, in pointing out to these natives the best manner of obtaining what is most essential to their being.

FOOD. Their principal subsistence is fish which they eat scarcely warm, although they sit round a fire whenever they make a meal. The women are remarkably expert in catching the fish. They dive and manage the canoes on these occasions nearly as well as the men, who are astonishingly dexterous; they frequently dive seventy or one hundred feet for shell-fish, or such as they have wounded with their lances. As these fish leave those seas in the winter, it is astonishing how these wretched natives exist in such a natural scarcity of their principal aliment.

Vices.

VICES. Like other savages, they are addicted to murder, but seem to have no disposition to steal. We wish the vices of this island had not been such, as to have rendered it necessary to send among them such able tutors, in this, and every other species of villainy, of which their uncorrupted, though savage nature, seem now entirely innocent and ignorant. We hope, however, the new colonists will not add to their tuition, torment and murder.

ANIMALS. The most principal animal yet discovered among them is a quadruped as large as a sheep. They call it a kangaroo: the head, neck, and shoulders are very small in proportion to the other parts of the body; the tail is long, but thick near the rump, and tapers to the end. The fore legs are eight inches long, and the hind twenty-two, which causes its progress to consist of leaps or hops of a considerable length in an erect posture; the fore legs are kept bent closely to the breast, and seemed to be used only in digging for its food. The skin is covered with a short fur of a dark
mouse

mouse or grey colour, except the head and ears, which resemble slightly those of the hare. Beside these animals, there are no other to be noticed except the opossum and polegar. Some large birds sometimes appear, but the most numerous are hawks, doves, pigeons, plovers, quails, ducks, and teal. Black swans have been taken.

FISH. Bream and mackerel are in great plenty; the other fish are inferior to those caught in the european seas. Some pyramidical shell fish are found of which the inhabitants are very fond. There are also some sharks in the seas, where a few whales are likewise observed.

CLIMATE. The climate is so various that in twenty-four hours the barometer will differ thirty degrees. Storms of lightening and sudden squalls are common. The lightening is so strong as to blast every other tree. Three earthquakes have been felt in six months. To what a situation of wretched existence has not vice submitted those ill-fated convicts, who have been doomed to such an exile!

SOIL.

SOIL. The soil is quick, but is not congenial to european plants. Some rice, wheat, and barley have tolerably succeeded.

PRODUCE. The most useful produce is their cabbage tree, which affords a very necessary sustenance. They have a few other trees which grow to fifty feet high. There is an uncommon fine gum tree, which, when cut down, distil a sap that hardens like a cement, and afterwards falls into dust; when thrown in the fire, it neither blazes or burns, and possesses no bituminous quality.

THERE appearing to be no abundance of furs, minerals, or precious stones, yet found in this part of the world, we are at a loss to guess what can compensate for so vast an expence incurred by transporting the unfortunate to such an immense distance. Unfortunate they may be called; for had they been happily supplied with that plenty which is too frequently bestowed on worse minds, they would not, perhaps, have been rogues from having no temptation to steal or plunder.

OTAHEITE.

O T A H E I T E.

OR, KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ISLAND.

WHEN this island was first discovered is unknown. It has been visited by several navigators, and last by Capt. COOK.

SITUATION. It lies 17, 30, south latitude; and 150 west longitude.

EXTENT. The whole island is thirty miles long, and one hundred and twenty in circumference.

SOIL. The land is very rich, woody, well watered, and verdant.

DWELLINGS. The inhabitants live in the vallies, or level lands near the sea. The houses are built without order, and are irregularly scattered, having each a plantation.

PRODUCE. Otaheite affords bread, fruit, plaintains,

cocoa

cocoa nuts, yams, custard apples, sugar canes; wild indigo, ginger, turmeric, &c. but neither grain, fruit, or vegetables resembling those of Europe.

ANIMALS. Their domestic animals are little hogs, and small slothful dogs. They have, likewise, ducks, green doves, blue pigeons, cuckoos, king-fishers, herons, paroquets, turtles, ants, &c.

PEOPLE. The inhabitants are a stout well-made people; the women are remarkably handsome, and beautifully formed; those of distinction are rather taller than the English. Their natural complexion is a clear brunette, and their features resemble those of the Europeans, except their noses, which are purposely flattened in their infancy. They have a soft, smooth, and delicate skin, and their eyes are black, sparkling, and expressive. The hair of the people is mostly black.

DRESS. The people in general have no other covering but a sash or a mantle round their waist.

FOOD. Their diet is fish, pork, dogs-flesh, poultry, and vegetables. They have an intoxicating juice of
which

which they drink, but seldom to the excess of intebriation.

MANNERS. They sit on the ground at their meals, and have leaves spread as their table-cloth. None eat without washing their hands and mouth; they carve with shells, feed with their fingers, and eat immoderately.

ENTERTAINMENTS. They divert themselves with music, dancing, and a species of dramatic entertainment.

RELIGION. What their faith is, has not yet been fully discovered. Their life, however, resembles that of the golden age; for they are happy in being simple and innocent. Living in a delightful country, free from care, and happy in their ignorance, their appetites are gratified without being cloyed.

T H E E N D.